

Hillier Parker
May & Royden
Surveyors, Valuers,
Auctioneers, Estate Agents
London Edinburgh
Sydney Melbourne

THE GUARDIAN

London Monday June 14 1971 4p

CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN
Urgently needed
Please send to
WOOD STREET MISSION
50 BRIDGE STREET
MANCHESTER M3 3BW
Telephone: 061-634 3140

Cabinet tries to find way out for Clyde

By IAN AITKEN

In spite of tough talk in Whitehall, yesterday, about the unlikelihood of a rescue operation for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, all the signs are that Ministers are now desperately seeking a formula which will effectively enable the company to carry on without openly breaching the Government's frequently repeated policy of allowing "lame duck" firms to sink.

The aim is to achieve some such ambiguous formula at an emergency meeting of Ministers at Downing Street this morning, which will report to a full Cabinet meeting, so as to enable Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, to announce it in the Commons this afternoon. But it is possible that Mr Davies's statement will have to be an interim one, to provide more time for talks.

But the need for an immediate decision one way or the other was emphasised in Glasgow yesterday by Mr Kenneth Douglas, managing director of UCS. He told a press conference at the firm's headquarters that it would be necessary to make a

£5M—or yard closes

By JOHN KEAR

If the Government does not agree today to provide working capital of £5 millions to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the company will immediately shut down liquidation and 3,500 workers and staff could be laid off by the end of the week.

This is the stark reality of a group's financial crisis, as explained yesterday in Glasgow by Mr Kenneth Douglas, managing director of UCS. The message was given to Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Mr Douglas emphasized that UCS had approached the Government in its capacity as a company's major shareholder, and had not asked for a loan. The Government holds 48 per cent of the group's shares.

The company, Mr Douglas said, had explored every possible avenue in search of funds, but had now reached the stage where we are dealing with a major shareholder, he said. "I am not concerned with political implications—it is a purely commercial matter. We have now reached the stage where we are dealing with a major shareholder, he said.

He agreed at a press conference that in this case the Government's role as shareholder raised an unfortunate set of circumstances. The shareholder might feel inclined to do something from a commercial point of view, but there was a limit in the political field.

It may be that the concept of Government as shareholder seen as a way round Mr Davies's hard line on "lame ducks" in industry.

The unions, after their meeting with Mr Douglas, bluntly used the Government of UCS a raw deal and failed to honour undertakings given by the previous Government. Mr William Hutchinson, chairman of the union side on group's works committee, said they could see no alternative to an immediate direct intervention from the Government.

He thought, he said, that anything other than cash from

court application for the liquidation of UCS at once if no funds were made available by the Government today.

Mr Davies had talks with Mr Anthony Hepper, chairman of UCS, at his constituency office in Knutsford yesterday, and afterwards left for Chequers to report to Mr Heath directly. Mr Heath and Mr Davies will both attend this morning's Downing Street meeting with the Chancellor, Mr Barber, the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Campbell, and other Ministers directly concerned.

The official word from Whitehall yesterday was that there was no prospect of a governmental volte face on its policy towards "lame duck" industries. It was the most that could be expected of this morning's meeting was an attempt to pick up the pieces and ease the blow resulting from the firm's collapse.

But there were more specific hints elsewhere that the process of "picking up the pieces" and easing the blow might be more comprehensive than the bare words suggested. The aim in Ministers' minds, it is to provide something that would enable the firm to fulfil its existing contracts—and that, inevitably, means money.

The firm has asked for between £5 millions and £8 millions in working capital to enable it to carry on, and Mr Douglas insisted yesterday that it had made the approach, as a purely commercial exercise, to its major shareholder—which happens to be the Government. But it seems highly unlikely that UCS will get the sum it is asking for in any recognisable form. A more probable solution would be a smaller sum, suitably wrapped up in acceptable political theology, together with help in getting the rest from commercial sources.

The two things which are clearly out of the question are a straight hand-out of government money and (at the opposite ideological extreme) a direct nationalisation move along the lines of the Rolls-Royce solution. The latter has already caused quite enough grumbling from the Tory Right-wing, and the former would represent too blatant a reversal of current doctrine.

But the most puzzling aspect of yesterday's dramatic flurry of activity in the UCS affair, including a great deal of Sabbath travel by Mr Hepper and Mr Davies, was the admitted fact that the Government has known of the gravity of the situation since early last week. Indeed, with government-nominated directors on the UCS board, it must have had reasonable advance knowledge of what was coming some time ago.

Mr Davies is known to have met Mr Hepper last week, or at least to have spoken to him

on the telephone, and to have been told then of the state of affairs on the Clyde. Yet the firm's public announcement of its plight was not made until Saturday.

Ministerial sources suggested yesterday that the burst of activity over the weekend was brought about by the firm's anxiety to put on a "show" in its effort to hurry along a favourable decision, and that Mr Davies had been obliged to go along with it for purely political reasons.

The political considerations are undoubtedly substantial. The Government is already under heavy fire for economic policies which have pushed unemployment to record postwar levels; and unemployment in the west of Scotland now stands at a 1930s level of 10 per cent. The outright closure of UCS would throw another 7,500 workers straight onto the street, and would threaten the jobs of up to 20,000 more who work for dependent firms.

Leader comment, page 10; history of the crisis, page 11



Mother of nine

HAPPY AND WELL in the Royal Hospital for Women, Sydney, 10 hours after giving birth to nine babies: Mrs Geraldine Brodric, aged 29, of Canberra, the first woman in the world known to have produced non-tuplets. Her husband, Leonard, a butcher, aged 32, said: "All I wanted was a son. But I am very happy." The premature babies—five boys and four girls—were born yesterday morning in 32 minutes. Two of the boys were stillborn. The surviving seven babies are being kept in incubators, and a

team of paediatricians, doctors, and nurses is striving to keep them alive.

Mrs Brodric, a former nurse, had been taking a hormone treatment which promotes fertility. She is already the mother of two girls, aged five and four. Demands for safeguards from fertility drugs came yesterday from the president of the Congregational Church Union, the Rev. Rees Thomas, and from the Labour MP, Mr Marcus Lipton, who will ask the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, to stop their use.

Breath tests wildly out, say experts

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, June 13

According to American road safety experts, breath-alysers used by the police to make roadside checks on motorists suspected of being drunk are so inaccurate under field conditions that they are causing thousands of false arrests in Britain every year.

The experts, who made this charge in interviews with the Guardian, said they also believed that as many as 30 per cent of drivers who were tested in this way and had alcohol in the blood above the legal limit were being wrongly freed because of errors in the test.

The officials, who ask to remain anonymous because of the British Government's sensitivity to foreign criticism of its road safety policies generally, praise Britain's record in curbing the menace of the drunken driver.

But they were highly critical of certain British officials who, they claim, had chosen to ignore evidence of breath-testing inaccuracies lest it jeopardise the successful campaign against drinking and driving. "Their attitude has been—what the public's eye doesn't see, the public's heart doesn't grieve over," one American said. The variability of breath-

testing devices, which use colour changes in crystals to indicate the amount of alcohol in the blood, has been recognised as a problem by scientists for years. The devices, even in the hands of experts in the laboratory, produce many false readings because of variables ranging from quantity and type of breath to the quality and packing of the chemical in the ampoule.

In the hands of untrained policemen, who have to judge imperceptible colour changes often in poor light by the road side, the results are understandably much worse.

A scientific study published here this month of eight different breath-testing devices, tried out under simulated field conditions, revealed such gross errors that leading American alcohol experts are convinced that the use of such crude devices for law enforcement is unsatisfactory.

The device used in Britain, the "Alcotest 80," manufactured by the West German firm of Dräger, was not one of the eight devices tested in the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety's study conducted by two state police forces. But the authors of the study, Mr Brian O'Neill and Dr Richard Protty, of North Dakota State University, said they believed it would probably perform worse than most of those tested.

This opinion is supported by the most eminent American experts in alcohol research, among them Dr Kurt Dubowsky, head of the US National Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, and Dr Robert Barkenstein, Professor of Forensic Studies at the University of Indiana.

"If anything," said Dr Dubowsky, professor at the Oklahoma University Medical School, "I would expect the 'Alcotest 80' to be a less reliable device because it does not use a last-phase breath sample."

If this expert opinion is confirmed, Britain will almost certainly have to review the working of the drink and driving laws, so as to switch as soon as possible to one of the more accurate devices now being developed.

At the very least, the Government's Forensic Science Laboratory, or preferably an independent scientific organisation such as the Medical Research Council, should conduct a trial of the "Alcotest" to find

out how serious its errors are in actual field conditions. The evidence is not encouraging. The Swedish Government's study of the "Alcotest" published last year, disclosed considerable inaccuracies with the device, giving false positive and false negative readings ranging as high as 50 per cent.

An Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development research study said in 1968 of the "Alcotest" and one other similar device: "These methods are neither specific nor accurate. They are not standardised sufficiently to allow different observers to use the same standards of change in colour."

Even more damning was a laboratory study published in the British scientific journal

Turn to back page, col. 2

Border clash 'imminent'

HINTS OF an imminent clash between India and Pakistan on the Bengal border grew yesterday in Karachi. The Government newspaper "Dawn" said India might be led by foreign sympathy into direct armed support of Bangla Desh guerrillas. The Government appeared to have no intention of reducing its forces in East Bengal for the foreseeable future. (Reports, page 2; leader comment, page 10.)

Europeans: Idealism about a united Europe marked many entries to the Guardian's "Young Eyes on Europe" competition. Winners are announced on page 7.

Murder: The mutilated body of a woman—believed to be the victim of a sex killer—was found naked in a children's park at South Ruislip, Middlesex, early yesterday. Police identified her last night as a Mrs Booth, aged 28, of Castlebar Mews, Ealing, West London.

Test side: Richard Hutton, the son of Sir Len

Huge leakage of explosive paralyses a city

By ERNEST DEWHURST

Sabotage or vandalism may have caused a massive leakage of explosive naphtha which threatened thousands of people in Liverpool yesterday. Leakage of the liquid explosive caused the river Mersey to be closed to shipping, and a whole area of the city to be sealed off.

About 600,000 gallons of naphtha, which is highly volatile and forms a vapour dangerous to health, leaked from storage tanks at an Esso depot in St Michael's Road, Dingle, on the city waterfront.

Throughout the day, police toured the surrounding area, stopping traffic from entering, and warning residents about the danger of explosions from naked lights.

All incoming shipping was held up at the Mersey Bar, 20 miles out in the estuary, and outward bound ships were confined to the docks. Residents were warned against lighting gas cookers, and thousands went without their hot Sunday meals.

As the emergency operation was gradually called off last night, an inquiry involving police, fire brigade, Esso, and local authority officials was being held into the cause. The Esso company said: "This particular depot has been broken into on several occasions, and we suspect that intruders got in and opened the valves. Between 1,500 and 2,000 tons of gas were missing."

The inquiry was started after it was discovered that three "steering wheel" type valves on a connecting pipe above ground level had been opened at the depot, allowing the liquid naphtha to run free.

Officials were trying to find out whether they had been left open accidentally or negligently, and whether sabotage or vandalism had been involved.

The spillage was discovered about 8 a.m. in the Esso oil refinery, and it brought chaos for about eight hours. More than 500,000 gallons of naphtha poured into the Mersey. The St Michael's district was sealed off by the police and all traffic diverted after the alarm was raised.

The naphtha is distributed from the depot by road and rail to industry. The flow came through a leaking valve as the liquid was being transferred from one underground tank to another. It seeped quickly for 300 yards along a covered cinder tip on the Mersey shore, and then into the river.

It also spread through the ground, where it vapourised, and the foul-smelling fumes at one stage stretched for nearly 10 miles.

More than 40 firemen from seven appliances worked in relays in breathing masks because of the high concentration of fumes. High expansion foam units were placed at strategic points as a precaution against flashback.

The port authorities decided to close the river to ships until the tide flooded in to reach high water by mid-afternoon. This was a precaution against lighted matches and cigarettes being thrown into the water. Otterspool Promenade, a favourite Sunday walk, was closed because of toxic fumes from drifting oil.

The city's medical officer, Professor Andrew Semple, said that any concentration of the fumes could break down the red blood cells and prove fatal. "Blood tests will be carried out on all the firemen who have been at the scene," he said.

After the restrictions on road

CS gas stops banned march

By SIMON HOGGART

Troops used CS gas against a banned Orange parade yesterday in what turned out to be the worst possible start to the Ulster marching season.

Members of the local Orange Order decided to go ahead with their planned parade through the mainly-Catholic village of Dungiven, although it had been banned by the Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner.

About a thousand Orangemen and supporters rallied just beyond a bridge over the tiny river Roe, which marks the Dungiven boundary, where they were met by a line of 150 police backed up by soldiers of the Royal Scots Regiment equipped with full riot gear.

At three o'clock Orange leaders began long negotiations with police and troops during which the local chief superintendent read the terms of the ban to the crowd. The security forces made it plain that there was no possibility of the march being allowed to go ahead.

At this point the marchers grouped together and charged easily through the line of police. After a short scuffle between the front line and the troops, during which the Rev. William McCrea, a minister in the Rev. Ian Paisley's church, was detained and carried away, bleeding from the mouth, the crowd stood still facing the troops for more than an hour.

Then, at 5.15, just as a small knot of marchers tried to wade across the river, the crowd surged forward, stoning and yelling at the troops. The soldiers, wearing gas masks and riot helmets, fired nine rounds of rubber bullets and followed by the releasing of a huge cloud of CS gas.

The gas drifted across the

fields, temporarily scattering the marchers, dozens of policemen who had been trapped after the first rush and a herd of unfortunate cows who had watched the whole proceedings until then with baffled interest. All parties except the cows regrouped after a few moments.

Several of the Orange leaders, who originally called the march and decided that it should go ahead in spite of the ban, made several fruitless efforts to control the crowds, who were largely being egged on by groups of youths, not all of whom were wearing Orange sashes.

Three people were arrested in these stages of the fighting—the worst trouble the village has seen in the past few years. Dungiven, normally a noticeably peaceful village, was defended yesterday by more than a thousand security forces who sealed the village off for the whole afternoon.

By early evening the bulk of the marchers were still in position, jeering and occasionally throwing stones at the troops who stood on the bridge picking up the debris from the riot. The crowd finally dispersed about six o'clock. Police said later that a number of identifications had been made with a view to future prosecutions.

The name of Mr Faulkner, who in 1968 led this same march through Dungiven to open a new Orange hall, was boomed whenever it was mentioned, and there were cries of "Faulkner resign." Apart from the Orangemen's fury at being gassed during what they considered a perfectly justified rally, it is now clear that Mr Faulkner's Government is in danger of losing whatever hard-line Protestant support it has.

The gas drifted across the

Picture, page 5

Internationally acknowledged...

DUNHILL
The name Dunhill is the registered trademark of Alfred Dunhill Ltd. London.

London Paris New York

Dunhill International
recommended price 31p for 20

TV, radio—2

Arts 8
Business 12, 13
Entertainment 6
Home 5-7
Home 14

Classified—14, 15



Everything in the garden's lovely... President Nixon and Mrs Nixon walking through the rose garden of the White House after the wedding of their daughter Tricia on Saturday (Another picture, page 4)

OVERSEAS NEWS



Mr Khrushchev, former Soviet Premier, and his wife walking back to their car after voting in the national elections in Moscow yesterday

Voting from space

Moscow, June 13
Three Soviet cosmonauts in Salyut today cast votes from space and tended a vegetable patch that is growing Chinese cabbage.

"We give our votes to the candidates of the inviolable block of Communists and non-party members," Dobrovolsky, Volkov, and Patsyev radioed to earth on election day for the Parliaments of the Soviet Republics.

"We vote for the wise foreign and domestic policy of our Communist Party, for the implementation of the grandiose plans of the new five-year economic plan."

Tass disclosed that experiments were continuing in the orbital laboratories to study the influence of weightlessness on "the development of higher vegetation." It said: "Grown for this purpose are Chinese cabbage, flax, and bulb onion cultivated by the hydroponics methods."

The former Prime Minister, Mr Khrushchev, his wife and son, were in Moscow and said: "I feel fine."

Asked what he was doing these days, he replied: "I'm a pensioner. What do pensioners do?" — UPI.

Laird reacts to Brezhnev

Washington, June 13
The United States Defence Secretary, Mr Laird, said today that a mutual reduction of Western and Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean and elsewhere was a matter that had to be explored within the Warsaw Pact and NATO before rushing into negotiations.

NATO had always expressed the desire to go forward with talks on mutual troops cuts, he said in a television interview, "and we are glad of this [Soviet] response."

He did not refer directly to Mr Brezhnev's offer two days ago to negotiate a mutual limitation of naval strengths, as well as land forces in Europe.

Mr Laird said that some people thought that the Soviet response implied naval forces as well as ground forces in Central Europe. The matter was being explored, "and I think it is being done as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances."

Mr Laird said it had taken the Soviet Union three years to respond to the NATO initiative for the discussion of troop reductions which, he noted, was first approved at a ministerial council meeting in 1968

and repeated several times since.

"I believe that the NATO partnership is willing and ready to move forward in this area. We are going to share with them [the NATO members] during the summer months the studies we have made on mutual-balanced force reductions."

NATO nations, Britain and others, have made similar studies. We plan to share these studies and be prepared, should the bilateral discussions indicate that we can move within the next three or four months."

Mr Laird said he believed the Soviet Union was increasing his Mediterranean naval strength to shift the balance of power between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, not because of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr Brezhnev on Friday went further than ever before in saying that Moscow was ready to discuss cuts in both foreign and national forces.

He stressed the importance of "equal security" which seemed to be going some way towards accepting the principle of balanced cuts, even though he was specifically referring to limiting strategic nuclear weapons. — Reuters.

Ship attack angers Israel

Jerusalem, June 13
Mrs Meir said today that Israel would take all necessary measures to safeguard free navigation to her ports. She was commenting on the shelling of a Liberian oil tanker bound for Israel at the entrance to the Red Sea, and she called on all maritime nations to take action to prevent such "terrorist activity."

The incident, in which an unidentified launch sent a volley of bazooka shells crashing into the tanker, Coral Sea, occurred in the Bab El Mandeb Straits on Friday. Slight damage was caused to the ship and there were no casualties among the crew of 37.

The Coral Sea was under steam continuing her own steam towards Eilat, where she is due to arrive this week with a cargo of oil for trans-shipment through the Eilat-Askelon pipeline to the Mediterranean and Europe.

Mrs Meir has held top-level consultations about the attack over the weekend. At today's weekly meeting of the Israeli Cabinet she expressed her "greatest concern."

Officials here say the Government holds the Aden authorities responsible for the attack. They said Israel has warned the South Yemen Republic against allowing Arab guerrillas to carry out attacks against Israeli vessels in the Straits. The war-

ing was conveyed to Aden through the Librarian Government and "other international organisations."

Israel has frequently made clear that she will not tolerate any attempt to interfere with the freedom of shipping to Eilat. It was Egypt's closure in May 1967 of the Straits of Tiran, leading to Eilat, that was the principal cause of the six-day war. — Reuters and UPI.

Sudden resignation

Mexico City, June 13
The first resignation of a minister-level official in the 6-month-old Government of President Luis Echeverria set political circles astir with speculation today.

Enrique Herrera, head of the regime's propaganda apparatus, resigned on Saturday

night as Under-Secretary of Communications and Transport and as President of the National Radio Commission. He immediately dropped from sight. Neither his office, his family, or his personal collaborators would offer any reason for the sudden resignation or comment on it.

While completing its proposals for a return to civilian rule in East and West Pakistan, the Pakistani military Government is taking steps to keep effective power in East Pakistan almost entirely in non-Bengali hands.

A recent martial law decree enables the Central Government and the Governments of the Western provinces to draft any State employee for service in East Pakistan. Three thousand police of all ranks have already gone, few of them volunteers, in spite of salary and promotion inducements offered by the Government.

Civil servants of all kinds, particularly revenue and income tax officials and divisional and deputy commissioners, continue to go over to East Pakistan in considerable numbers. This forced drafting of West Pakistani civil servants and police, together with the hiring of Sikhs in East Bengal, will soon recall the depleted ranks of the East Pakistan administration but it will, of course, be a wholly non-Bengali administration.

In addition, Pakistan has apparently no intention of reducing the size of West Pakistani military and paramilitary forces in East Bengal. Estimates of their numbers range up to 100,000 for paramilitary forces such as the Tchi Scouts from the North-west frontier, and the Indus Rangers, and up to 80,000 in regular troops.

Two fresh regular divisions have already been raised in West Pakistan, bringing the size of the army up to 16 divisions. Evidence not only of Pakistan's continued fear of India but of the Government's feeling that the stationing of a large military force in East Bengal will be a permanent commitment.

The flight of virtually the entire Bengali administrative and educated class to India means that in a sense, the Pakistan Government has no option but to provide for the running of the province by non-Bengali soldiers, police, and civil servants. No option, that is, unless it is prepared to negotiate with the Awami League leadership, and this it is emphatically unwilling to do.

President Yahya Khan is due

to announce his plans soon for the "transfer of power" and the return to civilian rule. Observers believe that this will take the form of the introduction of an interim Constitution enabling civil Cabinets to be set up at both provincial and central levels.

This could be fairly easily arranged in West Pakistan. The People's Party taking the Cabinet posts in the Punjab and Sind, the National Awami Party in Baluchistan, either the National Awami Party or the Pakistan Muslim League in Frontier Province.

But in East Pakistan and for Bangali appointments to the central Cabinet, the Government would have to juggle with a handful of available Bangali politicians consisting of a few respected non-Awami Leaguers and the small group of Leaguers who have declared for the Government. In East Bengal itself, this small group, headed by a former Health Minister, Mr Zabeeruddin, who represents Bihari districts in Dacca, and is half Bihari himself, could be used to make up a "Cabinet."

At the centre, Mr Bhutto and other Western politicians are brought in, with, from Bengal, Nurul Amin, president of the Pakistan Democratic Party, and Fazul Quader Chowdhury, and Abdus Sabur Khan, both ex-ministers, among the principal political figures.

The Central Cabinet could be either presidential or parliamentary. In the latter case, observers believe, the premier-ship would probably be offered to Nurul Amin, which would enable the military government to say that Pakistan's Prime Minister was Bengali.

In the event of his refusal, the leadership could be offered

to Mr Bhutto, who is at present stumping the country demanding a return to civilian rule. How to legitimise such appointments remains the principal problem. Of four likely choices for central office from Bengal, only Nurul Amin won a seat in last year's general election. The others either lost or did not stand.

Some of the small group of pro-Government Awami Leaguers including some who did not stand would probably also be chosen. To provide a genuine parliamentary base for such people would involve the holding of some 100 by-elections in East Pakistan. As one West Pakistani said to me, "How? When? Who would supervise them? Who would stand? And who would vote?"

By-elections of a sort could be held in time, but with the Awami League banner except for the new "de-Nazified" party which is being formed by the Begum Akhtar Sulaiman (daughter of the league's founders), the results would hardly be representative.

The most likely outcome, whatever promises about the future may be made, is that a civilian Cabinet without a real parliamentary base will be simply stuck on the top of the structure of non-Bengali military and bureaucratic rule in East Pakistan which has already brought into being and which continues to be strengthened.

The Government believed to be confident that something

along these lines will be acceptable as the "Framework" into which aid can be injected "of which Sir Alec Douglas-Home spoke recently. Whether that confidence is soundly based is not known."

The Government has presumably given considerable weight to the advice of M M Ahmed, the President's chief economic adviser, who recently returned to Washington with details of what sort of package would be acceptable to the United States. Her \$4,000 millions of aid in the last 14 years make her far and away the most important donor nation.

The Pakistan Government consists of men with a very special and narrow view of life, with very little grasp, for instance, of the romantic importance of linguistic nationalism in Western minds. Puzzled articles appear daily in the Pakistani press, musing over Indian "success" in putting over its version of the East Pakistan crisis to the Big Powers.

The Government has given itself a certain amount of economic elbow room with its recent demonetisation of high-value rupee notes. The ostensible purpose of this manoeuvre was to cancel the value of notes looted from East Pakistan banks by the Awami Leaguers and carried off to India, but it will also cancel the value of tax evaders' and black marketers' hoards.

Some observers believe the Government stands to gain as much as \$200 millions from demonetisation. Such gains cannot be enough, however. Quite apart from a normal aid, Pakistan's planners were depending, for instance, on a projected \$80 millions commodity import loan from Washington. The Presi-

dent recently told Paks journalists that the state of economy was so bad he could not even describe how it was.

The question for the (and the Soviet Union) remains whether they will allow themselves to be satisfied with a token civilisation of administration in East Pakistan while the apparatus of an autocratic regime remains much in being.

Rumours that a serious conflict with India on the Be border is in the offing are giving here on the basis of various hints in that direction in Government-controlled press. The diplomatic correspondence of the newspaper "dawn" gestured this morning that "in foreign diplomatic circles one appears to be willing more to bet against the possibility of India's getting involved against this country direct conflict."

He claimed that the synthetic attitude towards India the major Powers might lead India to "direct at support" presumably of Bangla Desh guerrillas.

Whether these hints are of the running propaganda between the two countries which Pakistan has continued to maintain that India has and remains the main source of trouble in East Pakistan whether they are based on reports from Pakistan intelligence, is not known. Observers who believe later to be the source, say what is being talked about probably planned a stoppage of guerrilla activity across border into East Bengal as rains make conventional military activity difficult.

Socialism born in discord

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, June 13
Three days of extended debate at Epinay-sur-Seine this weekend have brought to light a new French Socialist party which assembles under one label, the old SFIO, to whose general secretaryship M Alain Savary has now succeeded after the long reign of M Guy Mollet, M Francois Mitterrand, the Confédération of Republican Institutions, and an assortment of unaffiliated elements, including Christians of the Left.

Whether unification will bring unity remains to be seen. The fundamental divergence on the nature of relations with the Soviet Union, which must be an element of any Leftist coalition which aspires to win an election, has been very much in evidence. So, for that matter, has been the somewhat less crucial issue of the new Socialist Party's relations with the Centre.

Today's debates have demonstrated yet again the influence which M Mitterrand has retained among the Left, even though his own Parliamentary party was wiped out at the recent elections. Officially, he sits in the Palais Bourbon as an Independent member.

Sex-shattering

A sex shop in Bremen was destroyed by a time-bomb made from a cooking-gas cylinder. Another sex shop near by was the target of an abortive Molotov cocktail attack on Saturday night.

Russians flying to Bengal for refugee airlift

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 13

Russian airline and consular officials in Calcutta are expecting the arrival tomorrow of the first of two Antonov-12 airliners from Moscow, which it is thought will be used to transport East-Pakistan refugees from West Bengal to other States.

The arrival of the aircraft should mark the beginning of an ambitious international exercise for removing at least some of the East Pakistani evacuees from border areas to less crowded Indian States. American C-130 planes, from a base in North Carolina, are due to begin a shuttle service from Agartala, in Tripura, to Guwahati, in Northern Assam, on Thursday. Australian airliners are also expected to be used.

Although the Agartala operation has now been officially confirmed there was some confusion today over the likelihood of an evacuation mission from West Bengal. Apart from a military airfield at Barrackpore, the only airport that could be used for such an airlift would be the international airport at Dum Dum. But today no airport officials appeared to know anything about refugees being evacuated from the region.

The Senior Government officer at Sahara refugee camp, Mr Basanti Choudhury, said he had read newspaper reports of an imminent evacuation, but had not been officially informed.

Mr Choudhury's camp, which has some 35,000 refugees, now has something of an air of permanence, with solid-looking buildings being erected and dozens of stalls opening up. Roadside barbers and fortune tellers were doing good

business today, and without a doubt many of the refugees will be reluctant to leave. Government officials have already had to threaten those unwilling to take part in railway evacuations from Barasat and other camps that their food supply will be cut if they refuse to make the trip.

Elsewhere in West Bengal there are further optimistic signs that the cholera epidemic is still further under control. At Barasat district hospital a spokesman said only 20 cases were being admitted daily, compared to an average of 70 last week. There were only two deaths in the hospital on Saturday, compared with three times that number a week ago.

Hospital up

The War on Want team has established its hospital near Sahara Camp, now that the relief shipment sent for the camp has been received. Today there were only three patients in the hospital — a child and two adults — and all seemed to be faring considerably better than those in the crowded village hospitals.

Visitors to the East Pakistan border today reported heavy concentrations of Indian troops near Bongaon. One said he had seen about a battalion of Indian infantry together with a substantial complement of artillery in the space of about two miles. Another visitor came across a large camp at which a Punjabi officer of the Indian Army was training Bangla Desh freedom fighters. Sporadic mortar firing could be heard from the far side of the border in the Bongaon area, which

Indian Army spokesmen ascribed to a small fight between Pakistan troops and a Mukti Foj unit. Regular reports in Calcutta newspapers of Mukti Foj successes — one today spoke of 300 Pakistanis being killed in an attack — are generally received with scepticism by Indian Army officers.

One depressing meteorological note was sounded yesterday with the news that the Brahmaputra river in Northern Assam was above its danger level for the first time in the current monsoon. Flooding of the rivers in the Ganges delta is expected within the next few days.

In a broadcast on Bangla Desh radio tonight, the country's Prime Minister in exile, Mr Tajuddin Ahmed, called for the nations of the world to recognise the "democratically founded people's republic" and to halt economic aid to West Pakistan. The Western Powers, Mr Ahmed said, should not interfere in favour of a "bloodthirsty military dictatorship" and against the forces of democracy.

"Let there be no doubt that aid given to Islamabad will be sucked, in cynical and devious ways, into its machine and used to hold down the people of Bangla Desh," he said.

Mr Ahmed, together with the rest of the Bangla Desh Cabinet, is in exile in the former Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta. Bangla Desh is reliably reported to be working from Indian soil and with the full knowledge and sanction of the Delhi Government.

10 hurt in blasts at dump

Phnom Penh, June 13

Tons of mines, rockets, mortar shells in a big ammunition dump here blew up in a series of explosions which shook the Cambodian capital through the day and injured 10 people.

Rescue teams searched survivors in the rubble at camp, built on a sports field and at a nearby apartment building which was demolished by the explosions.

"We cannot say it was sabotage. We just know a Cambodian Command spokesman said military team began an investigation among the wreckage to determine the cause of detonations."

Meanwhile soldiers on nearby streets collected unexploded mortar shells, grenades hurled out of dump, and American military experts from the US Embassy in Phnom Penh defused unexploded shells.

Most of the area was evicted by police and other teams soon after the first explosion and wounded troops were moved to a hospital where mortar shells exploded.

In Vietnam, US B-52 bombers suspected North Vietnamese positions south of the demilitarised zone today the heaviest bombing raid the area for more than a month. Two of the five missions directed against suspected North Vietnamese positions, an American spokesman said in Saigon, and against bunker complexes.

No ground actions have reported south of the zone the last two days. — Reuters.

TELEVISION

THE HARD stuff seem safest. "Panorama" and "World in Action" drive on their committed, if unpredictable, way (BBC-1, ITV, 8.0). Later, "Horizon" charts the history, questions the effectiveness, considers the future, of the century's greatest contribution to war: the bomber ("The Total War Machine," BBC-2, 9.20). "Seasons of the Year" is one of those otherwise disparate series held loosely together by being set in the same (statutory) house (ITV, 9.0).

BBC-1

- 9.20-11.00 a.m. Schools: 9.30 Discovering Science; 10.0 Merry-go-round; 10.25-10.40 Words and Pictures; 11.0 Year's Journey.
- 1.0 p.m. What is Conscience.
- 1.30 Watch with Mother.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.50 Schools: 2.5 Maths Today; 3.20 Going to Work.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Blue Peter.
- 5.20 Belle, Sebastian and the Horses.
- 5.44 Hector's House.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 London This Week.
- 6.30 Lonely Sea and the Sky: filmed biography of Sir Francis Chichester.
- 7.15 Andy Williams Show.
- 8.0 Panorama: Common Market Forum.

BBC-2

- 11.0-1.0 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.
- 6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Social Sciences 21.
- 7.5 Fact Finder.

- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Alias Smith and Jones.
- 8.50 Call My Bluff.
- 9.20 Horizon: The Total War Machine—history and future of the bomber.
- 10.10 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "The Room they Left," by Richard McNell.
- 10.40 Gallagher and Lyle in Concert.
- 11.0 News.
- 11.15 Late Night Line-up.

-ITV

- LONDON (Thames)
- 11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 11.0 Seeing and Doing; 11.18 Towards Mathematics; 11.38 My World; 11.50-12.00 Primary French; 1.40 Finding Out; 2.0 Our Neighbours; 2.25 It's Fun to Read; 2.38 Karl and Christa.
- 2.55 Romance: "West of Zanzibar," with Anthony Steel, Sheila Sim.
- 4.40 Hatty Town.
- 4.55 Lost in Space.
- 5.0 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
- 6.20 Crossroads.
- 6.40 Opportunity Knocks.
- 7.30 Coronation Street.
- 8.0 World in Action.
- 8.30 Last of the Baskets.
- 9.0 Seasons of the Year, with Thora Hird, Dinah Sheridan.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.30 Name of the Game.
- 11.55 Ideas in Print: Janet Lacey.
- ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 3.55 Anglia News. 4.0

- All About Riding. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.55 Flipper. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Animals. 6.20 Women's Hour. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 9.20 Opportunity Knocks. 10.0 Probe. 11.0 Randall and Hopkirk. 11.55 Big Question.

- CHANNEL—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.0 Once Upon a Time. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Woodhouse. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.20 Women's Hour. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.50 University Challenge. 11.0 Avengers. 11.55 News. Weather in French.
- MIDLANDS (ATV)—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.20 Houseparty. 3.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.00 Women's Hour. 4.10 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Woodhouse. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.20 Women's Hour. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.50 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

- SOUTHERN—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.45 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.00 Women's Hour. 4.10 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Woodhouse. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.20 Women's Hour. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.50 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

- WEST & WALES (HTV)—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.0 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.15 Moment of Truth. 4.20 Women's Hour. 4.30 Woodhouse. 4.50 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45 Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.50 University Challenge. 11.0 Avengers. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

- HTV WEST (As Above Except)—4.4-5.0 p.m. Report West. 5.22-5.45 This is the West This Week.
- HTV WALES—6.15-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd.
- HTV CYMRU/WALES—6.1-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd. 6.30-8.30 Yr Wyddon.

- WESTWARD—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.45 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.00 Women's Hour. 4.10 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Woodhouse. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.20 Women's Hour. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.50 University Challenge. 11.0 Avengers. 11.55 Faith for Life.
- YORKSHIRE—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.45 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.00 Women's Hour. 4.10 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Woodhouse. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.20 Women's Hour. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.50 University Challenge. 11.0 Avengers. 11.55 Faith for Life.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

- 6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today's News. 7.05 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Weather. 8.0 News. Today. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 Ebbon. 9.0 News. 9.5 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 Schools: French for Beginners. 10.45 Interlude. 10.47 News. 11.01 Singing Together. 11.20 Springboard. 11.40 Drama Workshop. 12.00 You and Yours: Your Money. 12.25 p.m. Desert Island Discs. 12.55 Weather. 1.0 World at One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 News. Look for Yourself. 2.20 Music. 2.30 In the Fashion. 2.40 Movement, Mime and Music. 3.0 Afternoon Theatre: "Storm at Strangely." 3.30 Sunday Times. 5.0 P.M. 5.0 Regional News. 6.0 News. 6.15 Navy Lark. 6.45 Archers. 7.0 News. 7.15 Top Team. 8.0 Commuters' Tales: "The Tale of the Sub Bank Manager." 8.40 Talking about Music. 10.10 Music Today. 10.30 Sunday. 10.35 Suk. 10.35 Voices and Organ. 10.45 Party, Stanford, Walton.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

- *Stereophonic
- 7.0 a.m. News. 7.3 Concert. 8.0 P.M. 8.0 Bach. 8.0 Haydn. 8.0 Beethoven. 8.0 Mozart. 9.0 News. 9.5 Week's Composer: Dvorak. 9.50 Talking about Music. 10.10 Music Today. 10.30 Sunday. 10.35 Suk. 10.35 Voices and Organ. 10.45 Party, Stanford, Walton.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

- 12.00 News. 12.05 Concert: Beethoven. 12.15 News. 1.30 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Schumann. 1.45 News. 1.50 Concert: Dvorak. 2.00 Concert: Dvorak. 2.15 News. 2.20 Concert: Dvorak. 2.30 Concert: Dvorak. 2.45 News. 2.50 Concert: Dvorak. 3.00 Concert: Dvorak. 3.15 News. 3.20 Concert: Dvorak. 3.30 Concert: Dvorak. 3.45 News. 3.50 Concert: Dvorak. 4.00 Concert: Dvorak. 4.15 News. 4.20 Concert: Dvorak. 4.30 Concert: Dvorak. 4.45 News. 4.50 Concert: Dvorak. 5.00 Concert: Dvorak. 5.15 News. 5.20 Concert: Dvorak. 5.30 Concert: Dvorak. 5.45 News. 5.50 Concert: Dvorak. 6.00 Concert: Dvorak. 6.15 News. 6.20 Concert: Dvorak. 6.30 Concert: Dvorak. 6.45 News. 6.50 Concert: Dvorak. 7.00 Concert: Dvorak. 7.15 News. 7.20 Concert: Dvorak. 7.30 Concert: Dvorak. 7.45 News. 7.50 Concert: Dvorak. 8.00 Concert: Dvorak. 8.15 News. 8.20 Concert: Dvorak. 8.30 Concert: Dvorak. 8.45 News. 8.50 Concert: Dvorak. 9.00 Concert: Dvorak. 9.15 News. 9.20 Concert: Dvorak. 9.30 Concert: Dvorak. 9.45 News. 9.50 Concert: Dvorak. 10.00 Concert: Dvorak. 10.15 News. 10.20 Concert: Dvorak. 10.30 Concert: Dvorak. 10.45 News. 10.50 Concert: Dvorak. 11.00 Concert: Dvorak. 11.15 News. 11.20 Concert: Dvorak. 11.30 Concert: Dvorak. 11.45 News. 11.50 Concert: Dvorak. 12.00 Concert: Dvorak. 12.15 News. 12.20 Concert: Dvorak. 12.30 Concert: Dvorak. 12.45 News. 12.50 Concert: Dvorak. 1.00 Concert: Dvorak. 1.15 News. 1.20 Concert: Dvorak. 1.30 Concert: Dvorak. 1.45 News. 1.50 Concert: Dvorak. 2.00 Concert: Dvorak. 2.15 News. 2.20 Concert: Dvorak. 2.30 Concert: Dvorak. 2.45 News. 2.50 Concert: Dvorak. 3.00 Concert: Dvorak. 3.15 News. 3.20 Concert: Dvorak. 3.30 Concert: Dvorak. 3.45 News. 3.50 Concert: Dvorak. 4.00 Concert: Dvorak. 4.15 News. 4.20 Concert: Dvorak. 4.30 Concert: Dvorak. 4.45 News. 4.50 Concert: Dvorak. 5.00 Concert: Dvorak. 5.15 News. 5.20 Concert: Dvorak. 5.30 Concert: Dvorak. 5.45 News. 5.50 Concert: Dvorak. 6.00 Concert: Dvorak. 6.15 News. 6.20 Concert: Dvorak. 6.30 Concert: Dvorak. 6.45 News. 6.50 Concert: Dvorak. 7.00 Concert: Dvorak. 7.15 News. 7.20 Concert: Dvorak. 7.30 Concert: Dvorak. 7.45 News. 7.50 Concert: Dvorak. 8.00 Concert: Dvorak. 8.15 News. 8.20 Concert: Dvorak. 8.30 Concert: Dvorak. 8.45 News. 8.50 Concert: Dvorak. 9.00 Concert: Dvorak. 9.15 News. 9.20 Concert: Dvorak. 9.30 Concert: Dvorak. 9.45 News. 9.50 Concert: Dvorak. 10.00 Concert: Dvorak. 10.15 News. 10.20 Concert: Dvorak. 10.30 Concert: Dvorak. 10.45 News. 10.50 Concert: Dvorak. 11.00 Concert: Dvorak. 11.15 News. 11.20 Concert: Dvorak. 11.30 Concert: Dvorak. 11.45 News. 11.50 Concert: Dvorak. 12.00 Concert: Dvorak. 12.15 News. 12.20 Concert: Dvorak. 12.30 Concert: Dvorak. 12.45 News. 12.50 Concert: Dvorak. 1.00 Concert: Dvorak. 1.15 News. 1.20 Concert: Dvorak. 1.30 Concert: Dvorak. 1.45 News. 1.50 Concert: Dvorak. 2.00 Concert: Dvorak. 2.15 News. 2.20 Concert: Dvorak. 2.30 Concert: Dvorak. 2.45 News. 2.50 Concert: Dvorak. 3.00 Concert: Dvorak. 3.15 News. 3.20 Concert: Dvorak. 3.30 Concert: Dvorak. 3.45 News. 3.50 Concert: Dvorak. 4.00 Concert: Dvorak. 4.15 News. 4.20 Concert: Dvorak. 4.30 Concert: Dvorak. 4.45 News. 4.50 Concert: Dvorak. 5.00 Concert: Dvorak. 5.15 News. 5.20 Concert: Dvorak. 5.30 Concert: Dvorak. 5.45 News. 5.50 Concert: Dvorak. 6.00 Concert: Dvorak. 6.15 News. 6.20 Concert: Dvorak. 6.30 Concert: Dvorak. 6.45 News. 6.50 Concert: Dvorak.

ruled
als

DAMAGE to the art treasures of Angkor Wat by recent shelling was far less serious than originally reported, but it did draw attention to the realistic nature of the Cambodian war. It is a struggle half-heartedly fought by a virtually medieval code of conduct, providing the least probable risk to most engaged in it, and the highest of profits to many.

"Minor skirmishes at a basic scene like those at Angkor temple are magnified into major engagements by the time they are announced officially here in the capital, where a \$176-a-month officer somehow manages to own a \$30,000 Mercedes-Benz. And a French archaeologist cycles twice weekly unscathed across no man's land to direct and inspect restoration of the temple, because he adheres to the precepts of three brass monkeys — to see, hear, and speak no evil — at both ends of his ride.

In the basic setting for this strange scenario, the north side is dominated by the breath-taking expanse of Angkor Wat, built by the twelfth-century Khmer King Suryavarman II. It is in the hands of North Vietnamese troops. Three miles south is Siem Reap, a city of 10,000 held by Cambodian Government forces.

Between the two is the "no man's land" with interlocking tunnels and trenches, mortar positions, and booby traps. This is controlled by independent indigenous Khmer (pro-Communist Cambodian) forces. The city limits of Siem Reap mark the farthest extent of the Cambodian Government's control. Beyond this the traveller, even if he is dressed in civilian clothes, is unarmed, speaks Khmer, is suspect, and in danger.

The "no man's land" that begins just outside Siem Reap in daylight appears to be much less penetrable than the "no man's land" in other regions of Cambodia. This territory and its inhabitants are administered neither by the Phnom Penh Government nor by the North Vietnamese invaders — in the sense of collecting taxes, running schools, regulating labour, and so forth — but rather by local administrations popularly elected. The majority of Cambodia's rural population live under such conditions.

The Cambodian army has three brigades occupying Siem Reap. The troops venture beyond the city limits only on rare occasions. The peasants in the countryside outside Siem

The vast temple complex at Angkor is notable for its delicate bas-relief carving. This traditional dancer — called an Aspara — survives from the twelfth century

Angkor emerges in middle of a war

From ARTHUR J. DOMMEN: Phnom Penh, June 13

Reap say they do not like the Government troops because they are less disciplined than the North Vietnamese.

Therefore, the peasants were not entirely unhappy when North Vietnamese soldiers moved into the area for the first time in mid-June, 1970, and drove the Government forces back into Siem Reap. Where they have remained ever since.

The villagers joined in willingly when the North Vietnamese offered them training and arms to be able to defend their villages against marauders. The Khmer villagers looked on this offer as an opportunity to persuade the North Vietnamese to evacuate their beloved temples. This was the origin of the indigenous resistance forces.

A close investigation of the Government garrison at Siem Reap, however, shows the three brigades to be seriously under strength, a factor directly related to their astounding record of military inactivity in the past year, except when they repel an occasional North Vietnamese attack on their positions.

The undermanning may partly explain the lieutenant colonel in Phnom Penh with the luxury car, and others building luxurious villas. Apparently the pay of nonexistent soldiers is being pocketed.

The forces opposing these three brigades are also less than formidable. According to some of the local Khmer resistance leaders who are in personal contact with the North Vietnamese, there are no more than 700 North Vietnamese soldiers in the region from Siem Reap west to the Thai border, and east to Kampong Thom. This is an area about 170 miles long and 70 miles wide.

Thus, the picture painted by the Government spokesmen in Phnom Penh of the Cambodian army fighting off a large-scale North Vietnamese invasion appears to be a serious distortion of reality. In the Angkor region a few North Vietnamese were enough to expel the central Government from a very large area.

The only foreigners allowed to live in "no man's land," by tacit agreement on both sides, are three Frenchmen whose work keeps them near the ancient temples. They are the archaeologists of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, which set about freeing Angkor from the stranglehold of the jungle four decades ago and which continues, with the agreement of the Cambodian Government, the slow work of restoration.

Bernard-Philippe Groslier, the present curator of Angkor, leaves the conservatory that serves as the archaeologists' home every Tuesday and Friday, by bicycle, along a dusty path that is his prescribed itinerary to inspect the state of the monuments and the progress of workmen at the three restoration sites within the Angkorian walls.

Mr. Groslier passes the trenches and mortar positions, which have been covered up and camouflaged in preparation for his passage, but politely fails to notice them. He is not permitted to venture as far as the outlying monuments of the Angkor group such as the Prach Khan and the Ta Som, whose stones are situated in the scarcely inhabited forest that may truthfully be described as North Vietnamese-controlled territory.

There is little actual fighting in the Cambodian war, except when the North Vietnamese

launch an offensive with their relatively small numbers of combat troops. And the Phnom Penh leaders feel they can call on the South Vietnamese army to retrieve any desperate situation that threatens the collapse of their regime. The present situation may be extended virtually indefinitely.

The most violent conflict at the moment appears to be the continuing one over what actually happened at Angkor Wat on February 12, the date of the shelling. On May 15, the Cambodian High Command issued a communiqué admitting that its own artillery did it while trying to hit a mortar position threatening Siem Reap. But at a Government news conference on May 27, a Vietcong defector said the North Vietnamese did it and tried to blame the Cambodians.

There has been no reliable assessment of the damage. It has been reported that one column of the temple's south face was damaged. Should the Angkor temples be destroyed by serious fighting, however, it would represent an incalculable loss. — Los Angeles Times.



Rail strikers in France decide to stay out

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, June 13

The strike which, since Thursday night, has left France's railways 70 per cent paralysed, will probably continue at least until Wednesday.

Yesterday the two major unions involved, the Communist-affiliated Confederation of Labour (CCT), and the more radical, independent Federation of Democratic Trade Unions (CFDT), decided that the concessions won from the management after a nine-hour bargaining session were insufficient to justify a return to work.

Five other unions had declared in a joint statement that they considered the proposed terms satisfactory, but, collectively, they represent only 25 per cent of the railwaymen, the remaining 75 per cent belong to either the CGT or the CFDT.

Like so many recent French strikes, this one began without either notice or ostensibly a call from union headquarters. For many commuters, the first intimation that something was amiss came when they arrived at Paris suburban termini late Thursday evening only to find that the stations were deserted and the automatic ticket machines not operating.

Once the stoppage was in progress, the unions, notably the CGT, resorted to their usual practice of controlling developments and entering into negotiations with the management of the state-run railways (SNCF).

The dispute has little to do with salaries as such; a compromise has already been reached about the date on which agreed increases are to be paid.

The crux of the matter is a safeguard clause in the collective agreement with the SNCF, which guarantees the railwaymen a 1 per cent increase to take effect in the month which follows a corresponding 4 per cent rise in the cost of living index.

Faced with the present upward surge of prices, the unions are, in effect, fighting to get the increase before, rather than after, the cost of living goes up. But something much more basic is in question, namely, the "progress contracts", in state-run enterprises, which have been one of the principal innovations of Prime Minister Chaban-Delemas' Government.

The SNCF management contends that to meet the present claims would break the contract by increasing the total salary bill by more than the agreed 7.15 per cent.

The tortured reign of Berkeley's Chancellor

From MALCOLM DEAN: San Francisco, June 13

NEITHER students nor faculty here got what they wanted in the five-year reign of the Chancellor Roger Heyns at the University of California at Berkeley, but with his imminent departure at the end of this month, both groups recognise the role he has played in calming the campus and protecting the university from Republican Reagan and its other vicious critics.

For the retiring Chancellor, his most satisfying moment must have been the five-year review of the American Council of Education published last year, which, in spite of the endemic tumult and protest, still put Berkeley at the top of its list of American universities, one place ahead of Harvard, as "the best balanced distinguished university in the nation."

For students, there are genuine doubts about what the Speech Movement, which launched the protest wave here in 1964, has achieved. Two of its key goals were more intensive contact between students and faculty, and more influence in the decision-making process.

A study of the nine campuses of the University of California last year found that professors spent considerably less time with their students than was the case 10 years ago (9.3 hours a week with third and fourth-year students against 2.8 hours a week in 1960).

An examination of the structure of the university shows the change, and almost no institutional reform to provide student participation.

There have, however, been a variety of intangible gains. The Faculty Union, which represents the students' Union, admits there has been more change than could appear at first glance. The relationship between faculty and student is much more congenial. At some levels, there are on equal terms, say between graduate students and on-tenured faculty. And between the highest and lowest levels, there is much more access and less alienation.

But there is still a feeling of overlessness. An Education Liberation Front was set up last year to try and raise the consciousness of powerlessness. It led the failure of four popular

teachers to obtain a renewal of their contracts as a result of the five-year review. Students still have no say in the appointment of teachers. ELF failed, and the rhythm of retraction continued. Faith is at a minimum in all organisations. The notion of a community remains lost on a campus of this size. 28,000 students is too many.

Chancellor Heyns is all too aware of the criticism, but he maintains that the balance of forces controlling the university has changed considerably since the early 1960s. The areas of final decision-making by students may not have enlarged very much but student influence generally is substantially greater.

As for the faculty, many were hoping the chancellor would introduce major curriculum reforms. Sociologist Martin Trow observed in a lecture to change the curriculum, and the next thing he knows is that we have given him a fire-cap and a hose as he finds himself running around putting out skirmishes. Mr. Trow is unhappy with academic developments in the past 10 years.

Mr. Trow knows what he wants: "There is too much slackness and too little challenge. We need to offer choice, but the choice should be alternative coherent programmes, and in a society which is highly permissive, it should involve pushing students into things which they do not want to do."

Chancellor Heyns's years in office have been a constant battle with Governor Reagan and a Republican State Legislature, a succession of conflicts on the campus involving anti-war demonstrations, ethnic studies, and the battle for a people's park.

He has been victim to continual interference by the Board of Regents, two major fire bombings, which destroyed an assembly hall and a reading room in the Doe Library, and, not surprisingly, a mild heart attack last year, which helped him to decide to resign.

He arrived on a campus in conflict and leaves it in the most peaceful period it has known for seven years.

The most ominous threat, an exodus of its distinguished

faculty to other universities, never materialised. Since 1964, with a tenured faculty of 1,000, resignations have averaged 24 a year.

The Chancellor believes the university had to pay a high price for the confrontation. "Our inability to live according to our own rules and to resolve peacefully brought on external intervention: the 'new tactics' imperilled our autonomy, alienated the public and cost us greatly in terms of financial support."

He is convinced the period of intense confrontation is over, and that the drive of the various groups in the university — students, faculty, administrators, Regents — for more power, has resulted in some sort of accord. "We are now agreed that the best is an uneven and complicated partnership among many groups."

He would like to remove the four ex-officio members of the Board of Regents who hold elective office. Governor Reagan used the monthly Regents' meetings which are open to the press, as a platform from which he could publicly criticise the university and win votes.

The Chancellor believes one of the most immediate tasks is to rebuild public support for the university. To that end, some 275 professors have volunteered to go out and speak to local community groups.

The new Chancellor, Dr. Albert Bowken, of the City University of New York, has a reputation as a Naval administrator and a much more politically orientated man than his predecessor. Ironically, Mr. Reagan appears to be taking less interest in the university of late. He has missed the last two Regents' meetings, and has found welfare a more convenient "whipping boy" than Berkeley.

But the fact remains that he is expected to veto the recent faculty salary increase voted by the State Legislature. It will be the second year running that the Berkeley faculty has been denied a pay rise. The university, which used to be one of the top 10 as regards faculty pay scales, has already dropped from forty-third last year to sixty-third place this year.

among the 153 towns electing city councils and mayors but they include the key centres of Rome and Genoa. Any appreciable gain by either the Communists or the Neo-Fascists in the capital could make it virtually impossible for the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Social Democrats to keep control of the city.

The Communists are also making a strong challenge in Genoa. The Neo-Fascists have boasted that they will score "striking successes."

The first Sicilian results are not expected before tomorrow and ballots from the two-day polls elsewhere will not be counted before Tuesday. — UPL

Air conditioning: what it is and what it does.

The average man sweats off about a gallon of water in a day.

And gives off as much heat as a 100 Watt light bulb.

(These rates are far higher for people who are moving around a lot. For example, shoppers in a Summer sale.)

The heat and moisture collect in the air, making it hot, humid and uncomfortable.

When the air is hot it can't absorb all the heat from our bodies.

So we get hot.

When it's humid it won't absorb the extra moisture.

So we start to sweat.

When you've added cigarette smoke, noise and dirt, you start to see the size of the problem.

This is how air conditioning deals with it: it changes the air constantly.

The hot air is drawn out of the room and cooled.

De-humidified to take out some of the moisture.

And filtered to take out the smoke and dirt.

Then it's fed back into the room, so it's always fresh.

In a recent survey, over 95% of commercial users of air conditioning said they were satisfied the investment was worthwhile.

And that by improving conditions it reduced staff turnover and increased trade and productivity.

A lot of air conditioning comes in packaged systems which are easy to instal in existing buildings, and keep prices down.

Now you know what it is, this is what you do next.

Phone or write to Bernard Hough, The Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 2 Charing Cross, London. SW1A 2DR. Telephone: 01-839 7182.

He'll arrange for your Electricity Board to give you independent information and advice.

And help you to get a free estimate of the equipment you need and how much it will cost.

(If you still think the weather is the real reason for having air conditioning, here's one more fact:

The average summer relative humidity in London is higher than it is in New York.

And no one there questions the need for air conditioning.)

WE ARE



AIR CONDITIONED FOR YOUR COMFORT

The electric environment.

Test for Italy's coalition

Rome, June 13

Seven million Italians are voting today and tomorrow in regional, provincial, and city elections which are seen as a test of strength for the national coalition headed by Signor Colombo.

The voters, amounting to a fifth of the electorate are electing one regional government, 10 provincial governments, and 158 city councils. Voting in Italy ends tonight but all other polls will open again tomorrow morning.

The elections have attracted national interest and the Prime Minister has campaigned for the Christian Democrats in an effort to blunt any possible Neo-fascist or Communist gains.

Local elections rarely stir such interest but the present voting comes only one year before national elections.

In an eve-of-poll television broadcast, Signor Colombo said the elections came at one of the gravest moments in the history of the Italian Republic. He appealed to voters to reject extremism.

He said the Neo-Fascists' demands for order recalled "the deadly order under which our country lost its freedom." Signor Colombo also called on voters to reject communism and "those who disseminate pessimism and lack of confidence."

Only five major cities are

Paris police get tough

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, June 13. Police last night arrested one of the self-confessed leaders of last weekend's rioting and looting in the Latin Quarter. He has a police record, his pseudo names run from "Woodstock," "Abbe," to "le Chef de Saint Michel," and he is not quite 16 years old. All of which can be regarded as providential support for the statement made by the Minister of the Interior, M. Raymond Marcellin, during Friday's debate on public order in the National Assembly, that all the evidence indicated that the police had contained with a young delinquent who, under the cloak of political agitation, was nothing more and nothing less than a common law offender.

The Minister added that he had given orders for an intensification of police controls in the Quarter, where, during the first five months of this year, 6,513 individuals have been taken into custody for inquiries which led to proceedings in 12,128 cases.

The Minister of the Interior also announced that he intended to set up a specialised bureau, which would coordinate operations in the struggle against clandestine extremist groups. Its competence would extend not only to threats to State security, but to the activities of all extremist groups. France's myriad Leftist factions as well as the less visible far Right. Police officers specially trained in these delicate matters, would carry out inquiries under the control of magistrates.

We are taking vigorous action against all forms of sedition," M. Marcellin added. "I say firmly that nothing like May 1968 will be repeated, for all the means put at our disposal by the law and the Constitution to prevent it will be used, and, believe me, they will be used energetically to prevent it."

M. Marcellin's new anti-extremist brainchild will fall under the "Quatrieme Bureau," the Prefecture's Fourth section, responsible for inquiries into attacks on State security.

In the 1960s, it had to deal with the somewhat lacklustre local admirers of more dynamic lunatics to the other side of the Rhine and the Alps. During the Algerian war, it was at grips with both the FLN and the OAS.

A projected "peaceful demonstration" at Notre Dame this morning by Left-wing Christian Democrats in protest against sentences imposed on 13 young people arrested during an earlier demonstration at the Sacre Coeur was called off in response to appeal by the Archbishop of Paris.

Cardinal Marty wished to avoid a confrontation between the Left-wingers and various groups of muscular traditional churchmen who threatened a counter-demonstration.

Instead, discussions were staged either in the outside a number of parish churches. In the place St-Germain-des-Prés, these led to a brief scuffle between groups of young people.

THE Guardian on Wednesday, June 9, published an article by a Prof. Kennedy Lindsay which contained a large number of grave inaccuracies about Britain's negotiations with the European Communities.

Both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Office reacted immediately to these inaccuracies. Prof. Lindsay had spoken of an "ECSC attempt to have British steel production reduced by one-third" (and to show that his pen had not slipped he referred to this so-called attempt at two other points in his article). The introduction in bold type alleged that the ECSC "has been playing high politics in trying to cut down the expansion plans of the British Steel Corporation" and the headline alleged that the BSC "will be shackled if Britain joins the EEC."

As the Prime Minister clearly said in the Commons on Thursday, there have been no such attempts. At no time during the negotiations has the Community delegation, which alone negotiates for the Community, ever made, let alone communicated, any such threat. British steel production should be limited, or that expansion and investment in steel should be restricted.

The following sentence, from the record of the negotiating session held on May 4, 1971, puts Prof. Lindsay's allegations in the dustbin where they belong: "The Community delegation assures the United Kingdom delegation that it does not intend to call into question either the size, or the system of ownership, of the National Coal Board or the British Steel Corporation." This was indeed accurately reported in the British press on May 6.

After Mr Heath's statement, the Guardian published a leading article—on Friday, June 11—claiming that "most of what Prof. Lindsay wrote was valid; on some points he seems to have been mistaken."

The fact is that most of the remainder of his article was as inaccurate as his allegations about restricting British steel production and expansion. The following points are an effort to set the record straight:

1. The idea that the ECSC High Authority, or the Commission of the European Communi-

ties which replaced it in 1967, has tried to influence the distribution of steel-making capacity on political rather than economic grounds is absolutely without justification. While it is quite true that the ECSC was, in part, a political attempt to solve the German problem, it was an attempt based on equality of treatment for the member states. There has never been an attempt "to protect France and Italy from the drawdown power of a European steel complex controlled from the Ruhr."

Italy needed no protection. Her output rose rapidly between 1950 and 1970, not for any political reasons, but quite simply because, as European coal and ore prices rose, it became economic to build large steelworks on the coast, using high-grade imported ore and cheap imported coke. The idea

that the Commission is trying to prevent the concentration of production in the Rhine-Ruhr area, or West Germany as a whole, is also taken apart by the facts. West Germany's crude-steel production has risen from 14 million tons in 1950 (before the Coal and Steel Community started) to 45 million tons last year. By a strange coincidence, this is just the figure which, according to Prof. Lindsay, the Commission is supposed to have rejected for Britain's steel capacity—in 1980.

A moment's reflection would indeed make it obvious that the European Community would not last for a moment if it tried to treat one or other of the member countries in the manifestly unjust way that the allegation of political interference would imply.

2. The anti-trust policy of the

High Authority and later the Commission has had nothing to do with preventing concentration of production "in a single area." That is not its task, which is (Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty) to ensure that merger projects submitted for its authorisation do not give the firms concerned power "to fix prices, control or restrict production or distribution, or hamper the maintenance of effective competition, on an important part of the market for the products concerned." This is sound basic anti-monopoly policy, by any standards.

3. Prof. Lindsay talks of the "ECSC master plan." This is a figment of his imagination. The ECSC has no "master plan"—nor are there any production maxima recommended to individual producers, as alleged in the leading article of June 11. This confused the purely advi-

sory, non-mandatory ECSC general objectives for steel—which give an overall picture of the amount of steel and rolled products likely to be needed by the Community over the following five years, and the steps needed on the part of producers to ensure the necessary production capacity—with the criteria for size of output used in considering applications for mergers. These criteria change with the technical requirements for optimum size of plant.

4. There is no question, as Prof. Lindsay alleges, of the Community sticking to criteria which would mean expensive steel. In any case, it is not the size of firm which determines whether steel is produced economically, but the size of plant. The Commission's criteria have always permitted, and will always permit, the optimum size of plant, able to produce steel as cheaply as possible.

5. The Guardian leading article made great play of the Community's power to control steel prices. The Community

can fix maximum or minimum prices for steel, in closely defined circumstances such as acute shortage or a glut which threatens to send prices rocking or plummeting. But, in fact, it freed all steel prices when the common market for steel started in May, 1953, and they have remained free ever since.

6. The same leading article said the ECSC's powers "to raise—and in some cases to cut—on the level of investment and output are considerable. The ECSC has no powers at all to direct the level of investment, and it has never used strictly circumscribed powers restrict output in time of slump ("manifest crisis")."

It would have been more accurate to have said of Prof. Lindsay's article: "Most of what he wrote was mistaken on some (but not many) points. It seems to have been valid," would, of course, be improper for me to sum it up, as a British Steel Corporation official did, as a "load of tosh."

Herr Ulbricht in the seat of honour

By JONATHAN STEEL

AN unprecedented event will take place in East Berlin this morning. An East European Communist party will open its four-yearly Congress with a retired First Secretary in the place of honour. Walter Ulbricht, the man whom the West has loved to hate, will take his place in the new office of chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, the first East European leader to retire rather than be retired from office.

The German Democratic Republic, now twenty-one years old, has always been a confusing paradox. The only country in the East which preserves the grim-looking military parade on May Day, it was the only one which went through the 1950s without the fiasco of trumped-up trials and purges. Ruined by war and ravaged by Stalin's reparations, it is now by far the most prosperous place in Eastern Europe. Governed, its enemies say, by the most unpopular regime in Eastern Europe, it has one of the largest Communist parties in the area. Almost two million of its 17 million people carry the party card.

Now with Herr Ulbricht's resignation last month at the venerable age of 77, the party which meets today for its Congress has lost a leader who was a contemporary of Lenin's. In his place has come Erich Honecker, himself a paradoxical precedent-setter, the first East European security chief to become a party first secretary.

Although the congress is

sure to continue the policies that Herr Ulbricht pursued, Herr Honecker has already moved fast in the five weeks since he took over to put his own men into the key positions. In some ways as a result of Herr Ulbricht's long tenure of power, East Germany is now still one generation behind the rest of Eastern Europe. Like Herr Honecker, the majority of the politburo still come from the prewar generation which spent the war in refuge in the Soviet Union, or in Nazi camps.

The "middle generation," those who joined the party after the war and are now in their mid-forties, are currently coming to power in Poland, and have been there for some years in Rumania. (In Czechoslovakia they came in 1968, and have since been purged.)

In East Germany their time is approaching now and the interesting thing over the next few years will be to see whether this new post-Stalin generation will be different from their contemporaries in the rest of Eastern Europe. As students and young people at the height of the Cold War in its most exposed corner in a divided Germany perhaps they will be tougher. This after all is the elite which chose not to go West. Their colleagues in Hungary and Poland had no choice.

Since his takeover in May he has promoted several of his key supporters. Horst Sindermann, party secretary in Halle, has become a deputy prime minister. Paul Verner has taken over Honecker's old duties in charge of internal security. Both were members of the apparatus of the Communist Youth Organisation which Herr Honecker used to run.

Other recent changes of leadership at the regional level have taken place, putting four of the 14 district secretaries (from Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, and Frankfurt) in the hands of former youth officials. At a lower level elections last month to area committees resulted in several economic officials being dropped.

The main reason for that was probably disappointment over a slight shortfall in the Five Year Plan. Two bad winters in 1969 and 1970 did not help, but some targets were unrealistic and there were complaints recently that some officials were driving people too hard in an attempt to catch up.

The new Five Year Plan presented to the central committee last month foresees a marginally slower rate of growth of industrial production, of productivity and of household consumption. But disposable income is planned to go up by 21.23 per cent, and housing is expected to expand from a total of 365,000 new flats in the last five years to 500,000 in the next.

The GDR is one of East Europe's main suppliers of prefabricated building kits, but its own housing problem remains substantial. This week's Congress will ratify the directive of the new plan, as well electing a new Central Committee. Herr Honecker will be endorsed as first secretary of the party.



Tricia's wedding held up

TRICIA NIXON and her husband, Edward Finch Cox, walking arm-in-arm on Saturday after their wedding in the White House rose garden.

The ceremony took place in a slight drizzle which delayed the start for 30 minutes. Dr Billy Graham, a guest, said: "I prayed the showers would hold back until after the ceremony. It proves the Lord rules the weather, not me."

The 400 present were mostly from wealthy and aristocratic families from New York and California. There were almost no political figures, except President Nixon's Cabinet Ministers, and no foreign dignitaries or diplomats except the dean of the diplomatic corps, Nicaragua's Ambassador, Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa.

A White House spokesman said it was a "non-political wedding" and that feelings would have been hurt if some members of the Senate and House of Representatives had been invited and others left out.

The guests included J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, Mrs Mamie Eisenhower, Chief Justice Warren Burger, and Mrs Lynne Robb and Mrs Lucie Nugent, daughters of President Johnson, who were both married while he occupied the White House.

Mrs Robb was one of two of the seven previous White House brides present, the other being Mrs Alice Roosevelt Longworth, aged 87, who was married in 1906. Mrs Longworth, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, said the wedding was not anything like her own 65 years ago.

"Mine was 20 years before Hollywood. This was quite a production," she said. But she also said she found the ceremony charming and that "it could not have been prettier." — Reuter.

FDP rebel founds nationalist party

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, June 13

A new political party, the Deutsche Union was founded in Dusseldorf this weekend. Describing itself as representing the patriotic Centre, it aims to rally the "freedom-loving national forces of the German people" and to pursue "forward-looking constructive policies."

Its chairman is Herr Siegfried Zoglmann, one of the three deputies of the Free Democratic Party who crossed the floor of the Bundestag last year in protest against the FDP's course under the leadership of the Foreign Minister, Herr Scheel. The defections reduced the parliamentary majority of Herr Brandt's Government from 12 to 8.

Before leaving the FDP, Herr Zoglmann had formed a splinter group of Right-wingers in North Rhine-Westphalia, known as National Liberal Action. The Deutsche Union has much in common with the National Democratic Party, except that the DU looks outwardly slightly more respect-

able. The National Democrats are now moribund, and it is hard to imagine how Herr Zoglmann's party can develop into a serious political force. The unmistakable trend in West German politics is towards the system.

Herr Zoglmann told the party's first congress that the DU would try to bring about the collapse of the SPD/FDP coalition in 1973. He offered the CDU an "electoral alliance," but the Christian Democrats have expressed regret about the foundation of the new party.

Herr Zoglmann described the Munich agreement of 1938 as an implemented treaty. (In other words, the Sudetenland which had been ceded to the German Reich was still legally German.) But he said his party rejected the present Government's treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union as being hostile to European interests.

He called on all nationalists, liberals, conservatives, and Social Democrats to stand up for freedom, justice, and order, and so to create a life of decency, dignity, and security.

South Africa's parliamentary Opposition will demand the dismissal of the Minister of Agriculture tomorrow during a debate on the Agglott scandal. He probably the highest financial scandal involving Government officials in the country's history.

Mr Joseph Agglott received a cheque for £4,375,000 from the State for land for which he had paid less than £90,000 with the improvements. The sale was concluded and the cheque paid without the responsible minister being aware of it, according to the Minister's own statement.

The Minister, Senator Dirkie Uys, disclosed in Parliament on Friday that he had delegated his powers of expropriation of land to the head and deputy head of his department.

The head of the department had taken office three months previously. He had been appointed on the Minister's personal recommendation and against a recommendation of the Public Service Commission which handles all appointments. The State President, acting on the advice of the Cabinet, rejected the Public Service Commission's recommendation.

The official principally involved in the transaction, Mr J. S. J. Venter, administrative control officer, was allowed to leave the country on holiday and is now touring Europe.

Brandt for talks with Nixon

From JOE ALEX MORRIS: Bonn, June 13

Chancellor Brandt left West Germany yesterday on a trip to the United States which comes as the two allies face increasing political and economic strains.

The sticking points between Bonn and Washington include the size of German contributions to US troop costs in Germany, the difficult Berlin negotiations, and the latest Soviet proposals to reduce military forces in Europe.

The offset agreement on troop costs runs out this month, and there is a reported \$285 million gap between the German offer and American demands. Before leaving Bonn, Brandt said he expected no real difficulties on this matter which has been exacerbated by the Germans' present economy measures.

Differences exist over the course of the Berlin talks, but coordination is so close that the Chancellor does not expect it to become a major talking point. He emphasised that the most

important topic will be relations with European Economic Community. The US has complained about discriminatory EEC practices, particularly over agricultural imports.

The latest Soviet talk about reducing forces has worried Germans, who at first saw it as an effort to sabotage the Berlin talks. The NATO conference in Lisbon assuaged their fears but there is still some concern that the US will go ahead with unilateral talks with the Russians without taking full consideration of the interests of her NATO partners.

Herr Brandt's ostensible reason for the visit is to get a honorary degree from Yale University. Even this could be a strike, some persons at the airport are saying, and they have asked the Chancellor not to break their picket lines.

Herr Brandt plans to spend a few days in Jamaica, on the way to the US where he will also have talks with US Secretary-General.

Los Angeles Times.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Guardian at 20 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 3DF, or to the Editor, The Guardian, 20 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 3DF. (Telephone subscribers only) to London 01-487 7011 or Manchester 061-832 9151. ENIGMATIC must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTH
GRAMHAM—On June 10, 1971, at Leeds, to PHYLLIS (nee Lewis) and JOHN GRAMHAM, a daughter, Ruth Susan, a sister for Catherine and Judith.

MARRIAGE
MOULTON—On June 10, 1971, at Watlington, Oxfordshire, to JANICE and JOHN STEWART. Mr. STEWART, a daughter, Jane, a sister for John and John.

DEATHS
SHAPIRO—On Friday, June 11, 1971, at Lytham Hospital, to DENISE (nee Mannion) and JOHN SHAPIRO (Claude), a sister for Caroline.

DEATHS
SMITH—On June 12, 1971, at 62 The Fairway, Brunton Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to MRS. MARY SMITH, aged 51 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Funeral service at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Crematorium, on Tuesday, June 15, at 11 a.m. Private family funeral service at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Crematorium, on Tuesday, June 15, at 11 a.m. Flowers to John Smith, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839,

HOME NEWS

Folk mass priest will marry after leaving ministry

By DENNIS BARKER

Father Kenneth Allan, the priest who introduced a folk mass choir to his parish at Coulsdon, Surrey, is leaving the priesthood to get married. He announced his decision at all masses at St Aidan's yesterday, without mentioning whom he intended to marry.

Father Allan, aged 52, who has been at Coulsdon for 10 years, said he had been moving towards the decision to leave the ministry for three years. During this time, his view of the priesthood had changed greatly.

He had come to question the role of the priest in the Church on faith and morals because he thought these were matters that could not be settled finally by his means. Father Allan was one of the 55 priests who signed a letter to the "Times", questioning the Pope's letter on contraception. He had intended to leave the parish in any case at the end of July. The plan was to go to university at Indiana to study to become a teacher in a college of further education. Later, he modified this plan in favour of study in England, and later still decided not to "go quietly" but to state the reasons publicly.

The decision in favour of positive publicity came after an interview last week with the Archbishop of Southwark, Most Reverend Cyril Cowdroy. Father Allan made it plain to the archbishop that he could not accept the normal procedures for laicisation. He objected to the questions that were asked and also to the condition attached—that an ex-priest no longer live in the area where he had ministered.

For Father Allan, this point was especially crucial. With his folk mass choir, his youth work, and his strong and unorthodox personality, he had attracted large congregations to St Aidan's, some of them from other parishes. He was reluctant to leave them.

The archbishop countered by suggesting that he would apply to Rome to see if the unacceptable conditions for laicisation could be waived in Father Allan's case. But Father Allan later told the archbishop that he saw no point in this, as his views on the priesthood had changed so much.

"At yesterday's masses, Father Allan said that many priests had written things against him, not only to the archbishop but also to him personally. He did not specify that had been urged against him, but some parishioners took it to refer to his doubts about 'Humana Vitae' and to the 'jealousy' aroused in parishes near by by his personal success. Many people living in other parishes came to hear him, either every Sunday or at least at regular intervals. His folk music, with twanging guitars at 11 o'clock mass, did not win him friends in all quarters."

Father Allan said yesterday that originally he had intended to tell his parishioners merely that he was taking a year's leave of absence to study. During last week, he had changed his mind and now felt it would be a "betrayal" of his congregation, and would cause speculation, if he gave an incomplete statement.

In view of his announcement that he intended to marry—a decision which had occurred only in the last six months—he realised that the archbishop could be embarrassed. In these circumstances, he could not stay until July, but would go at any time suggested by the archbishop.

Father Allan's statement from the pulpit was expected by many of his congregation, and some of them had tape recorders in the church. Afterwards, Mrs Julia Roberts, joint secretary of the Roman Catholic Renewal Movement, the reformist group, which attended Father Allan's services once a month, said: "Our main distress is on account of our children and young people. There were many teenagers who very much admired Kenneth Allan. I don't think that jealousy and resentment were all that important in his decision. He was a very sensitive person, but he had a tremendous interplay of moral support."

only to the archbishop but also to him personally. He did not specify that had been urged against him, but some parishioners took it to refer to his doubts about 'Humana Vitae' and to the 'jealousy' aroused in parishes near by by his personal success. Many people living in other parishes came to hear him, either every Sunday or at least at regular intervals. His folk music, with twanging guitars at 11 o'clock mass, did not win him friends in all quarters."

Father Allan said yesterday that originally he had intended to tell his parishioners merely that he was taking a year's leave of absence to study. During last week, he had changed his mind and now felt it would be a "betrayal" of his congregation, and would cause speculation, if he gave an incomplete statement.

In view of his announcement that he intended to marry—a decision which had occurred only in the last six months—he realised that the archbishop could be embarrassed. In these circumstances, he could not stay until July, but would go at any time suggested by the archbishop.

Father Allan's statement from the pulpit was expected by many of his congregation, and some of them had tape recorders in the church. Afterwards, Mrs Julia Roberts, joint secretary of the Roman Catholic Renewal Movement, the reformist group, which attended Father Allan's services once a month, said: "Our main distress is on account of our children and young people. There were many teenagers who very much admired Kenneth Allan. I don't think that jealousy and resentment were all that important in his decision. He was a very sensitive person, but he had a tremendous interplay of moral support."

only to the archbishop but also to him personally. He did not specify that had been urged against him, but some parishioners took it to refer to his doubts about 'Humana Vitae' and to the 'jealousy' aroused in parishes near by by his personal success. Many people living in other parishes came to hear him, either every Sunday or at least at regular intervals. His folk music, with twanging guitars at 11 o'clock mass, did not win him friends in all quarters."

Father Allan said yesterday that originally he had intended to tell his parishioners merely that he was taking a year's leave of absence to study. During last week, he had changed his mind and now felt it would be a "betrayal" of his congregation, and would cause speculation, if he gave an incomplete statement.

In view of his announcement that he intended to marry—a decision which had occurred only in the last six months—he realised that the archbishop could be embarrassed. In these circumstances, he could not stay until July, but would go at any time suggested by the archbishop.

Father Allan's statement from the pulpit was expected by many of his congregation, and some of them had tape recorders in the church. Afterwards, Mrs Julia Roberts, joint secretary of the Roman Catholic Renewal Movement, the reformist group, which attended Father Allan's services once a month, said: "Our main distress is on account of our children and young people. There were many teenagers who very much admired Kenneth Allan. I don't think that jealousy and resentment were all that important in his decision. He was a very sensitive person, but he had a tremendous interplay of moral support."

only to the archbishop but also to him personally. He did not specify that had been urged against him, but some parishioners took it to refer to his doubts about 'Humana Vitae' and to the 'jealousy' aroused in parishes near by by his personal success. Many people living in other parishes came to hear him, either every Sunday or at least at regular intervals. His folk music, with twanging guitars at 11 o'clock mass, did not win him friends in all quarters."

Father Allan said yesterday that originally he had intended to tell his parishioners merely that he was taking a year's leave of absence to study. During last week, he had changed his mind and now felt it would be a "betrayal" of his congregation, and would cause speculation, if he gave an incomplete statement.

In view of his announcement that he intended to marry—a decision which had occurred only in the last six months—he realised that the archbishop could be embarrassed. In these circumstances, he could not stay until July, but would go at any time suggested by the archbishop.

Father Allan's statement from the pulpit was expected by many of his congregation, and some of them had tape recorders in the church. Afterwards, Mrs Julia Roberts, joint secretary of the Roman Catholic Renewal Movement, the reformist group, which attended Father Allan's services once a month, said: "Our main distress is on account of our children and young people. There were many teenagers who very much admired Kenneth Allan. I don't think that jealousy and resentment were all that important in his decision. He was a very sensitive person, but he had a tremendous interplay of moral support."



The damage at the Belfast College of Art: the explosion, on Saturday, happened minutes after the adjoining education offices were also bombed. The students' annual diploma exhibition was to open today

Threat of cod war

By our Correspondent

Iceland wants a 50-mile fishing limit and has sent its proposals to the United Nations. This might make cod an expensive food in Britain and could cause widespread unemployment in the British fishing industry.

Increasing the present 12-mile limit would cover the whole of the Icelandic continental shelf—the world's richest fishing grounds. This threatens a return to the bitter cod war of the 1950s in which trawlers from Grimsby, Hull, and Fleetwood were protected by British gunboats.

Mr F. Huntley Woodcock, fisheries attaché to the Icelandic Embassy in London, confirmed yesterday that the proposals had been made. "They are aimed at fish conservation and there will be no sudden unilateral extensions of the limits. It is a proposal open to discussion by all European nations, but someone must take the lead on conserving fish stocks otherwise the seas will be fished out."

"You have only to look at the size of fish and catches at Grimsby to see this. Whatever is decided, Icelandic trawlers would be party to it."

Mr William Letten, president of the Grimsby fishing vessel owners' association, described the 50-mile limit as disastrous for British fishing if it happens.

Mr Jack Evans, president of the group of 250 Grimsby skippers and mates, said: "You can say we will fight this tooth and nail. Seventy-five per cent of the best fish comes from Iceland. We shall be meeting and will doubtless make representations to the Government."

Mr Barry Cooper, fishing officer of the Transport Workers' Union at Grimsby, said: "The whole resources of the union will be thrown against this proposal."

Grimsby already has a 6.1 per cent unemployment rate, and in Scotland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Water could be cut off in drought-hit villages

The North Devon Water Board, whose 100,000 consumers face severe rationing, has been given permission by the Department of the Environment to cut off household supplies and provide water from pipes in the streets in 250 villages and towns. The emergency powers can be used "only as a last resort."

Mr Eldon Griffiths, the Under-Secretary of State at the department, met river authority officials, water board members, farmers, and preservationists in Exeter yesterday to discuss future water supplies for Devon, Plymouth and Cornwall. He will tour potential reservoir sites in the two counties by helicopter today.

The Department of the Environment has recommended that the board organise a door to door leaflet campaign to urge care in the use of water. Only hospitals, intensive farming units, milk bottling plants, public lavatories, and people using kidney machines in the area will not be affected by rationing. Recent heavy rain after a drought of seven weeks has only temporarily relieved the situation, and the board's new reservoir at Meldon in Dartmoor national park, will not be ready until next year.

Mr Mike Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

Mr Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. "A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

200 to boycott annexe lectures

By DEREK BROWN

Two hundred students will boycott lectures at a Leeds college annexe from today in protest against what they call "intolerable conditions" in the Victorian building. They claim that staff and students at the Kitson College of engineering and science annexe in South Accommodation Road, Hunslet, have to use facilities virtually unaltered since the building was put up in the nineteenth century as a primary school.

Mr Brendan Rumbold, aged 19, joint-president of the students' union, said at the weekend that the building was so decrepit that a student had fallen through the floor during lectures and others had been hit on the head by plaster dropping from the ceiling.

He said the building would not be allowed to function as a primary school, but it appeared to be acceptable as a college of further education. "We would challenge the city authorities to find a building inhabited by human beings which is as unfit for human habitation as this building," he said.

The annexe, which houses the college's electrical crafts department, was taken over six years ago as temporary accommodation. Leeds education department plans to move students to another temporary building in September and is negotiating for a permanent home for the department near the main college premises in the city centre.

Mr Rumbold said the new temporary building was only "slightly better than the existing one."

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

Tenants fenced or talk Nixon out

By our Correspondent

In the middle of Castle Street, London, near Wolverhampton, is a six-foot wire fence separating private houses from council homes.

The reason, say most of the residents who built it, is that council tenants could claim damages if they fell on the fence.

The fence was erected after a series of accidents in which council tenants were injured.

We are responsible for the fence, say the council. We are not responsible for the accidents.

Another private resident was injured when he fell over the fence. He is now suing the council.

The council tenants say they now why the fence is there. I think there is some snobbery involved. They don't want council tenants coming through.

Susan Bond said: "I can see the shops from here, they're of much over 100 yards away. I must go over half a mile to get to them."

The local council and the county council say they are aware of the problem, but are unable to do anything about it.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

Sheila Scott in trouble

Sheila Scott took off from Kharthum on Friday night, but after a few miles, her starboard engine cut out and she had to turn back. She is apparently still held up for repairs in Kharthum.

Flying a twin-engine Piper Aztec, Miss Scott is linked to the American satellite Nimbus in a scheme to record her mental and physical reactions while on a 34,000-mile attempt to beat world records.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top it properly—with two strands of barbed wire.

But the fence has not been secure. Some council tenants have been seen climbing over it. Plans are being made to top

Everybody 'on drugs in 10 years'

A group of scientists claims that, if the present trend continues, within the next decade almost every person in the developed countries will be on daily drugs—because he is overanxious, overweight, overindulgent or, in the case of the Pill, because of fears of overpopulation.

He is already consuming ever increasing numbers of food additives and food substitutes. The long-term effect of all these, particularly on the cells of vital organs, are not known, they say.

The group, which includes two Nobel Prize winners, is making an appeal for help in stopping man from slowly poisoning himself with food additives and nonessential medicines. It is asking scientists in all countries to tackle man's 'internal pollution'.

The instigator of the appeal is Professor Peter Beaconsfield, an American scientist who has worked in Washington on the long-term effects of drugs, and is now doing research work at the Royal Free Hospital, London.

The two Nobel Prize winners are Professor Jacques Monod, director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and Professor Hugo Theorell, director of biochemistry of the Nobel Institute, Stockholm. Both won their prizes for medical discoveries.

The signatories to the appeal, made this week in the international scientific journal 'Excerpta', published in Switzerland, are Sir Julian Huxley, the first director-general of UNESCO, and Professor Sir Rudolph Peters, of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, who founded the scientific specialty of biochemical pharmacology.

With them are Professor Jacques Trefouel, Professor Monod's mentor and predecessor for a quarter of a century as director of the Pasteur Institute, and Professor Raymond Paul, scientific director of Rhone-Poulenc, of France, Europe's biggest chemical industry.

Dr Rebecca Rainbury, assistant editor of the 'British Medical Journal', is coordinating the project.

They claim that preventing further internal pollution would be relatively cheap compared with the difficulties and economic cost of preventing pollution of the environment and is feasible if tackled now. What is needed is a new system of testing chemicals, using techniques already available in other sciences.

The group hopes to set up a working party of widely experienced men who can call on the help of specialists as necessary.

Dr Beaconsfield said that if they persisted in their present attitude to the Common Market, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal Leader, said on Saturday.

"The fact is that not one of the arguments on details stands up for a moment as a reason for Mr Wilson or Mr Callaghan withholding their approval for entry," Mr Thorpe told the Scottish Liberal Party conference at Peebles.

"The conditions for entry that have emerged so far are not only acceptable, but they are rather better than was expected. The French have made substantial concessions."

Mr Thorpe said it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan were indulging in a rule-of-thumb assessment of crudely estimated electoral calculations.

After Britain joins the market and people begin to recognise the scare stories for what they are, they will become a laughing stock.

England's oldest ex-judge yesterday entered the controversy over the reputation of Lord Goddard, the former Lord Chief Justice, who died two weeks ago.

Sir James Cassels, at 94 the only contemporary of Lord Goddard still living, said: "Rayner Goddard was an outstanding Chief Justice and that will be the verdict of history."

Sir James was speaking at his home in Wimbledon. The controversy began when Bernard Levin, in an article in the 'Times', described Lord Goddard as a 'calamity', and said his influence on penal reform was unbelievably malign.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, then said in a High Court tribute that those who criticised Lord Goddard did not know him. Lord Parker, who succeeded Lord Goddard, and Lord Devlin sprang to his defence.

Sir James said: "When Goddard was appointed in 1966 there was a state of crime. You could not go to bed at night without feeling doubtful as to whether you were going to be safe. In that state of affairs it was time for a strong man on the bench."

"Goddard was a strong man. If criminals came before him they knew they could not look forward to having dinner at the Savoy that night. But he had a very soft spot in his heart for anyone who was being oppressed or was suffering. To say he was unkind would be entirely wrong."

Sir James denied that Lord Goddard intervened too much when trying cases. "He would leave counsel to do their job and when there were omissions would put them right. He could see what a jury might want to know."

"I don't recall a case when he failed to put the defence case to the jury in his summing up. He was too careful for that."

Of criticism about Lord Goddard's attitude to the death sentence, Sir James—who presided at many murder trials—said: "In those days, the death sentence followed a murder conviction. It was just a judge's job to pass the sentence."

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Atlantic, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Brinton, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section

1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£5): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W.2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays to the Atlantic College competition are listed below. The essays were judged by Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Moscow and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyd's; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. St. John, editor of the 'Guardian'.

The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section

One man's map of the world

Tony Harrison's first volume of verse rhymes and scans. It was greeted by Peter Porter as 'good news for those survivors who like to enjoy books of poetry.' Raymond Gardner reports

TONY HARRISON was brought up in what he calls Hoggarty Leeds. He won one of six scholarships "for the plebs" to Leeds Grammar School where he was expected to jump through the hoops more cleanly than most; liberal charity demands recognition. And like Sillitoe's long-distance runner Harrison decided not to play—for Oxford scholarship—and instead read classics at Leeds University. He remembers the grammar school where the windows behind the altar were dedicated to Miles, the soldier, and Mercator, the merchant. He cannot recall the pig in the middle. "But when I close my eyes now I see Poeta, the poet, sometimes as poised, saintly and acceptable as his worldly flankers, sometimes like some half naked shaker in the throes of a virulent scribbled cacophony, being belaboured by public school angels wielding gamma mallets like immense shillelaghs over their Cherry Blossom hairstyles, driving the poet from the Garden of Eton."

Harrison's first full volume of poems was published by London Magazine Editions last year, when he was 33, and earned him a fairly fulsome flow of critical praise. "The Loiners" (out of loins, Leeds, and Innerness) is a remarkable book and Peter Porter best captured its immediate importance as "good news for those survivors who like to enjoy books of poetry," even though "many of the poems are in rhyming couplets, often lachrymose tetrameter." Mr Harrison writes poetry that rhymes and scans, partly because he doesn't believe in the idea of poetry being as natural as the leaves on the trees, and partly because of that Northern ethic that good work is hard work. He admits to manic autodidacticism in the style of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet.

"The Loiners" is an attempt to direct the poet's experiences in a great many countries of varying ideologies into a kernel of human logic. Harrison does this with good humour and a basic vulgarity which devastatingly reduces the most authoritarian habits to music hall bawdy, as in "The Bedbug."

Comrade, with your finger on the playback switch, Listen carefully to each love moan. And enter in the file which cry is real, and which A mere performance for your microphone.

The book is split into five sections, moving from Leeds, through West Africa, Eastern Europe, Cuba, and Spain. Harrison is now living in Newcastle upon Tyne. The sections follow the poet's travels around the world, and most important are those involved with Africa, a continent which Harrison has been drawn since the scholarship boy found himself inundated with his neighbours' literary lumber in Leeds.



picture by Allan Glenwright

"One of the things I was given was a vast book of Livingstone's Travels. It had great coloured plates and I used to sit in bed turning over the pages which I could barely read. But I got hooked on Africa through it. And I also had George Formby records. It seems that my two ambitions then were to be like Livingstone or Formby, and that poetry is now a kind of compromise—half missionary, half comic, Bible and banjo."

The Harrison household is littered with the bric-a-brac of their African travels: tribal embroidery and maps cover the walls and there are shelves full of wooden carvings. Most impor-

ant is a Shango staff from the Nigerian Yoruba which, whatever the god's particular significance, and Harrison has written at length on the subject, now serves as a sort of poet's worry stone. The wood is worked smooth and shiny. Harrison is a worrier. And all this in a Victorian Newcastle terrace house. Harrison talks of finding a synthesis between his poetry and academic work. There is also the synthesis between the old and the new world. He talks of Eliot and Pound.

"I remember when I was younger I was very much under their influence. When I read classics it seemed that they offered a way of coping with other

literatures, but I became more and more suspicious of this as an incessant cultural activity. It seemed that here was a kind of 'mandarism' which I know I am sometimes tempted to write—and think this relates back to notions of class, because you associate culture and gentility with the upper class.

"In any case I think that I have learned as much from African writers. There is a whole tradition of word weariness in European culture which you don't find in Africa and Latin America, where many people are discovering literacy for the first time. That is what I find exciting and that

is why my vocabulary seems extravagant."

Shortly after "The Loiners" was published Harrison visited Hereford Cathedral where he discovered the Mappa Mundi, a thirteenth century map of the world which he extravagantly likens to "a golden brain with a tumour somewhere near Paradise." Where Africa is the cartographers have seen fit to depict monsters, and people with umbrella feet and eyes where our nipples are. And in great gold letters this unfriendly continent is accidentally but proudly labelled Europe. That is a kind of synthesis. "That's what it's all about," he says.

DEATH GAMES

records reviewed

by Edward Greenfield

APPLE'S AVANT-GARDE adventure last year was such a success that on more, "fresh from Apple" (as it publicity handouts put it), comes vivid record of John Tavener's mass (SAPCOR 20). If anything the "Celt Requiem," the new offering, is more compelling than "The Whale." What Britten intensified the Requiem liturgy with Wilfred Owen's war poem Tavener has devised an exactly comparable intensification from children's games. So with healthy abandon during the Dies Irae, these children on record (from Little Missenden) cry "Die pussie die," relaxing only for moment in wide-eyed tenderness, before their next bout of nature's brutality: "Doctor, doctor, shall I die? Yes n dear, and so shall I."

There is a sharpness of focus in the view of death, which is made the more moving when Tavener sets it again a multi-layered texture of chorus a high soprano singing not just liturgical words but the medieval Irish lullaby which set Tavener thinking in the first place (hence the title). As with other Tavener works, the purists may be worried that the extra-musical device outweighs the actual musical content as Tavener says: "the music is gigantic decoration on the chord of flat major"—but this record affirms the urgency of his inspirations, its directness, its "childishness" in the best sense. More than in most comparable works Tavener varies his part. The dramatic points are made with emotional force, worthy of opera, when in a cut-off coda a single child-voice sings without the slightest sentimentality "I am the ghost of Jen Jones."

David Atherton conducts the Lond Sinfonietta and Chorus in a fine, free performance, and on the reverse on two shorter Tavener choral works (I have a similarly simple intense "Nominie Jesu," a multi-lingual fantasia on the name Jesus and Copl a beautiful slow setting of lines in St John of the Cross, which come mingle mystically with the Crucifix from Bach's B minor Mass.

Hearing Beethoven's unfairly neglected C major Mass after Tavener brings it home that in his way Beethoven was reacting to the liturgy in child-like honesty, with none of the preconceptions of the routine worshipper. "Passus" suffered, cry soloists and chorus after the third during the Credo in the agonised tones of an imprisoned Florestan, one w himself suffocating. Not just "Fidelis links but foretastes of the Ninth's phony are here, and only the magnitude of the Missa Solemnis fifteen years later can account for the absurd neglect of this great music. Giulini gives dedicated performance with the West Philharmonic Chorus and Orchest (HMV ASD 2661), outshining the current rival not just in warmth and polish but a refusal to underplay or apologise. The excellent quartet of soloists includes Ely Ameling and Janet Baker.

ENTERTAINMENT

review



Dennis Potter: TV

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Paper Roses

IF YOU SAW "Paper Roses" on ITV (from Granada) last night, you will appreciate my problem. Dennis Potter's latest was a tale of human indifference and misery set in an office. An old man who has a glorious past is forced to work out his final weeks at a routine task, brushed off by his younger colleagues. Depressed by this, and by the death of his pet dog and by the attempts of his wife to make a rose-growing retirement seem enticing, he beats her, leaves her for dead (mistakenly), has a final fling at the office, and jumps down a lift shaft.

It is the sort of situation that is endured daily, albeit shorn of the finale, by some one in some walk of life, and Potter approached it with a calm awareness of all the combatants' viewpoints: the room for compassion in most working lives is desperately

limited, people do bore each other stupid, they can also remain quite viciously preoccupied by their own petty activities in the face of real human suffering. All this Mr Potter showed with bite and humour in one of his most tightly-worked plays to date.

Well, that's the review for the record—what I thought the play was about and what I thought of its worth. I am aware, however, that those of you who saw it will be expecting some further comment. For our Dennis is a bit of a card and will have his little games with his scalpel. And the joke this time was that the office play was set in was a newspaper, and set into the play was the newspaper's television critic. And the pay-off to the play, throughout which we had seen this dim individual sleeping, scratching his uncomprehending head, and playing drawing-room golf as he watched the screen, was the tele critic's telecrit, which concludes:

"We are told that the author used to work in Fleet Street, but if this led any viewer to think that the sour character on the screen was based on real experience of real journalists he has only to open this morning's paper to see how ludicrous such an idea really is."

Which makes it difficult, ha, ha, ha, for me to say that this was the most accurate, detailed re-creation of a newspaper office and newspaper people that I have yet seen on the screen. There was a splendid dual performance by Bill Maynard as the central character, wheezing his way to death, but flashily in flashback phoning over the jocular "Bill, 53, and his faithful dog" human-interest stories on which he built a career. The effect was enhanced both by the setting—they shot it in even the Cross Street office on the night we moved last year—and by the pithy use of the ludicrous jargon we find ourselves talking. And the production was full of jokey flashes of headlines—Oh, yes, Mr Potter certainly knows us.

The only thing he got wrong—and here is my difficulty—was the television critic. If Mr Potter, former television critic of a popular newspaper, recalls work of the calibre of this writer, who am I to argue? But I, for one, was watching it in a professional viewing room, at 2 p.m. on Friday afternoon. Well, we had to, because ITV put their best plays on too late for journalists to write about them. A couple of hours earlier, mark you, and Mr Potter's shaft might even have got me live on the night, with my supper on my knee. Perhaps his next play should be about the medium that loused up the best joke in this one.

ALDEBURGH

Edward Greenfield

ECO/Britten

THE QUEEN MOTHER has never visited the Matings before, and for the occasion she was greeted—at least in two of the four items—with music that celebrated her native country, Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture and Britten's "Scottish Ballad." Admittedly the Scottishness of the piece comes very close to the tongue in cheek (even the funeral march has a Scottish snap) but this was festival music par excellence with its bravura writing for two pianos, and there had been weight and seriousness in plenty in the Mendelssohn overture.

Britten conducted the English chamber orchestra in a vividly elemental performance of that work. There was elegance in the phrasing, clarity in the detail, but no one could mistake the lash of the wind and waves, with crescendos superbly sustained and the flute providing bird cries not usually identified as such. Britten after all is himself the composer of one of the other two great seascapes in music.

As to his "Scottish Ballad," this was—Royal associations apart—only second best to what had been originally promised, a performance of Britten's Piano Concerto with Sviatoslav Richter as soloist. As Britten has said, Richter has now made the concerto his own, giving fiery intensity to what was once regarded as a merely extrovert early work. It was right not to try and find a substitute soloist, and instead go to another concertante piece entirely, also an early work (product of the early war years) and also extrovert.

The Ballad starts with the hymn tune "Dundee" stuffed with extra notes like currents in a cake. It then goes on to the funeral march which after a Puccinian interlude (fifths in parallel) builds up a tremendous climax from which "Dundee" reappears rather like "Eternal Father" in "Noye's Fludde." The final reel is gloriously showy music. John Ogden and Brenda Lucas, taking on the unenviable task of deputising for Richter, did splendidly. They could well make the work their own, as he has done with the larger concerto.

Britten's reading of Mozart's "Fragile" symphony followed very much the pattern he set when he conducted the G Minor. For one thing he insists on observing repeats, so that the slow movement is almost twice as long as usual, and with lengthened

outer movements too the whole work stretches over a half hour span. Not a moment too long in a reading like Britten's which combined "Giovanni"-like drama (particularly in the great contrapuntal developments) with elegance and expressiveness. As for Tchaikovsky's "Francesca Da Rimini" it brought another elemental performance that thanks to the ECO's playing and the Matings acoustic was also clean in texture.

FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

Youth Orchestra

ONE OFTEN imagines that only in the high strata of Toscanini/Furtwängler/Beecham can real comparisons be made over conducting method and interpretation. Yet this is far from the truth. Yesterday afternoon, for instance, at the Royal Festival Hall I heard the London Youth Symphony Orchestra play a nineteenth-century programme, two of whose items were also included in a concert here by the Kent Youth Orchestra a few weeks back.

In Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, the level of technical accomplishment was high in both cases (though the Kent horns had the edge in accuracy over their London rivals). But Béla de Csilly introduced a degree of fervour into his direction of the Kent players that was largely missing with Fletcher and his band. The Kent orchestra performed as if they knew each note everyone was to play and exactly how; de Csilly enabled them to know what their objectives were and how to achieve them. In Fletcher's reading, there were incidental niceties (such as the clarinet solos) but lots of internal disengagement of the ensemble.

Both orchestras made good accompanists to their soloists in Liszt's First Piano Concerto. Here, however, the London orchestra were lucky in having as soloist John Barstow, who is a real Lisztian: he encompassed the full technical and emotional sweep of the concerto, making the cadenzas and other excursions seem an indispensable part of the structure.

The London players are, of course, older students on the whole, capable of filling the hall with their fullest tutti without need of instrumental doublings. Their strings were noticeably fatter, and more confident-sounding, though I should hesitate to carry this observation too far, as on this occasion I was high up in a box

on level six, whereas at the Kent orchestra's concert I was in the stalls. Nevertheless, these London players bounced their way through Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" with a virtuosity that stirred even the two little boys in a nearby box, otherwise engrossed in the Tiger Book of Football Stars. Here also, the ensemble became untidy where Fletcher failed to generate enough momentum: the woodwind made odder noises than I've ever encountered before at the point where Till expires on the scaffold, and one clarinet seemed to have expired with him, judging by the epilogue. But these were incidents that only momentarily marred the impression made by this orchestra, and there was ample compensation in their thrilling account of Borodin's Second Symphony afterwards.

MARLBOROUGH ART

Michael McNay

Henry Moore

THE HENRY MOORE exhibition at Marlborough Fine Art is a baffling occasion. Not that the series of etchings based on the elephant skull that Sir Julian Huxley presented to Moore is difficult to grasp. It is simply that the work itself is so matter-of-fact that its presentation as an expensive, plushly mounted suite is difficult to justify except as frillery for patrons with more money than sensibility.

No one expects Henry Moore to give a damn for current taste about art for the masses, but this ostentation is sad, said he, joining the crocodile of art critics weeping for the glory that is no more. Is this exhibition in fact a sign of Moore's fading powers? It seems doubtful. Moore's career has been punctuated by periods of clichéd carving and mundane modelling; more turgid work per cubic inch of clay has emanated from his studio than from most artists of stature (though Turner, his greatest immediate predecessor in England, could paint pictures a student would be ashamed to own). But the masterpieces continue at intervals.

These etchings are not among them. I write that as one who has never succumbed to Moore's drawings, not even the famous air-raid shelter studies. Moore writes in the context of the elephant skull etchings that the antelope has never been his animal; he is fascinated by the elephant and the rhino. In his drawings and these etchings this is painfully obvious; the explorations of cavities, of space and

mass and form, stay earthbound, pragmatic. Moore puts his studies together like a man building a house of matchsticks, but there is no danger in the work: the matches are already spent.

Elephant Skull by Henry Moore, Marlborough Fine Art, New Bond Street, until June 30.

YORK MINSTER

Brian Newbould

Verdi Requiem

THE TASK OF integrating the various forces assembled in York Minster on Saturday for Verdi's Requiem was not an easy one for Antal Doráti, a stranger to this the most resonant auditorium in the North, he could still not perform miracles, although he was often seen to be taking account of the physical problem. Drawing on the eagerness and comparative youth (as choral bodies go) of the recently formed York Cathedral Choir, and the experience of its four soloists and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, he was not afraid to treat the work for what it is—the highly charged product of a vital sexagenarian's imagination.

Thus he made what he could of the dynamic extremes of the opening "Requiem Aeternam" and, as pianist in the shaping of its phrases as the music demands.

Other good moments were those where the Minster lent an enhancing dimension: the plunging "Requiem Aeternam" of the chorus batters with the pointed rhythms of the basses in reply: the start of the final "Libera me" the terror of which was relieved with operatic directness by the solo soprano, Rita Hunter, echoed by a rich quartet of basses who could sustain the state of mind in their own uniquely coloured tones.

In other places Miss Hunter's unease was apparently not of an affected kind. And John Mitchinson, who sang the bass "Ingemisco" with such sensitive judgment, fell below pitch when faced with loftier trials. Simon Estes, rare among dark-timbered faces in producing unmistakable notes, and the excellent mezzo-soprano, Maureen Guy, were both reliable and stood for a less opera-oriented point of view. As far as one could tell, the ROP were masters of Verdi's vivid score, and the choir were progressively effective under the rather special and incomplete test of virtue which York Minster imposes.

New York version. Other studies, like that of the Edinburgh "Three Ages of Man," have not yet been published.

The main problem is that the method is not comprehensively available. Two years ago the International Committee of Museums undertook to find out what sort of facilities all national institutions had and how many X-rays had already been made. Among those with good equipment, the Courtauld Institute had already collected a thousand X-rays and in Amsterdam during the centenary celebrations all known Rembrandts were X-rayed with surprising results. In September next year the committee will hold a conference in Madrid to discuss the possibility of setting up an international reference library of X-ray prints.

SEEING THROUGH THE CAMOUFLAGE

Caroline Tisdall reviews a new book on the use of X-rays in art

Half is left

THE POTENTIAL of X-rays for exposing fake old masters was realised almost immediately after their invention in 1896. That very year, least one Raphael was discovered, through the fearsome new toy, to have been painted on top of an eighteenth-century landscape. Copies were foiled because they could only reproduce the surface of a painting. Over-imaginative nineteenth-century restorations became apparent as X-rays picked out the discrepancy in pigment, or omitted the ink and water colour most often used by restorers. The new invention became, more than anything else, a boon to dealers.

Such uses distracted serious attention from the new fields opened up to art historians. The steamrollers of science rolled slowly in scholarly circles, im-

peded by the feeling that there's something suspect in judging a work by anything other than aesthetic standards. The relevance of radiology to the study of painters' methods of working and development is the main argument of a recently published study by Ludovico Mucchi, radiologist, and Ugo Tolomei, art historian (published by Achille Mauri Editore, Milan). They follow the course of the use of X-rays through the twenties, thirties and forties, the setting up of an archive in the Fogg Museum, studies of Giorgione with radiology, the discovery, on stylistic evidence, that all that seems to be Rembrandt is not necessarily so.

For expediency they have based their practical researches, illustrated in the book, on the work of the genre painter,

Pietro Longhi, since he is represented in most national museums, hence the title: "In Search of Pietro Longhi." They point out that until now this has been a long and expensive undertaking since one can only judge by eye how much underpainting there is in a picture, so that gauging the correct exposure time was a matter of trial and error, eliminated only by experience. More than anything else, it is the use of white lead that is recorded on the X-ray plate, both in the priming and the building-up of the composition. Their plates demonstrate the painter's way of going about the arrangement of the figures, the treatment of the background, his afterthoughts and alterations. This method could be applied to any other painter using canvas or wood.

There's a good deal of solid technical information and historical precedent in the book, but it does give a quite erroneous impression that the authors' opinion is unique. In Vienna, London, Amsterdam, and New York, the X-ray is increasingly used for study. The National Gallery and the restoration department of the Courtauld Institute have been using equipment since 1935, often in conjunction with historians. A notable example was the examination of the Fitzwilliam Titians in the days when you could transport Titians in taxis. It was discovered that the "Fitzwilliam" "Luteplayer," of which there are many versions, was technically much more like other accepted Titians, than, say the Metropolitan,

A PERSON OF NO fixed abode is a spanner in the works, a loose screw, a slippery customer even to the Census-taker. He is a bum and a layabout, an insult to mortgages, an affront to rate-payers: how can we properly sleep in our inner-sprung beds when he is moving about out there in the dark, using our grass, cluttering up our park benches, snoring in our subways, huddling in our squares where every prospect pleases and only he is vile? We shall have to ask him to move along. No, we don't know where but we know he can't sleep here.

To a society based on property and the family unit, anyone who gives even the appearance of rejecting property and blowing raspberries at Home Sweet Home is not popular. Indeed the whole machinery of the State is geared to the assumption that its subjects live geographically stagnant lives and are, at all times, easily located. Even social workers are centred in offices and, on the whole, expect people to go and see them and, in the bureaucratic mind at least, "no fixed address" goes so against the grain that it is used, over and over though quite wrongly, as an excuse for refusing social security payments. There is a note of accusation in the voices of the most loving whenever they say "where were you, I could find you."

And if, added to these sins, the person of no fixed abode also happens to be old and smelly and often drunk, then he is indeed an outcast who obviously deserves his chosen fate—for he did choose it, didn't he? Odd, in a way, that a drifter with nothing but the clothes he stands up in should so threaten us behind our brick walls that we huff and we puff and we blow even his doss-house down, but what do you expect? There are altogether too many nasty rumours abroad about the death of the family and, like the besieged everywhere, we close ranks, batten down the hatches and prepare to pour boiling oil on the enemy outside.

It is a paradox that as a rootless way of life increases to include an ever-widening stream of people, from young philosophers to down-and-outs, we should try the more frantically to shuffle them all into one solid pack, give that pack one name and treat each separate unit in exactly the same way, regardless of motives, age, or problems. Of course it makes things easier. Always simpler to handle an It than a You. Always easier to pass by an It on the other side. Though people may emerge from a hundred different doors, when they arrive on the street outside their separate identities merge into one: that vague sub-human object called Homeless Single Person.

Shelter, under Des Wilson's leader-



JILL TWEEDIE



MAUREEN McMAHON: late twenties. Had a nervous breakdown and spent time in a mental hospital. On discharge, many hostels wouldn't have her because of this. Now has a drug problem. She shares a room with two other girls in another Christian Action home, does most of the cleaning at the moment and comes to the place five times a week. She says she couldn't manage on her own and thinks this place fine ("we run it ourselves. One hostel I was at, I came home five minutes after closing time and they left me sitting on the doorstep all night").

No fixed abode

ship, has at last made homeless families respectable. We have been forced to admit that perhaps it is not really their fault that their walls run with damp and rats chew baby's ear, and so we ought to help. After all they are, at least families—they have paid that basic entrance fee—and in these troubled times families must stick together, even if I live in a stateless home and you in a council flat. We're on the same side, with the same wolf at the door: the person who has chosen the rootless way of life.

Of course "choice" is a complex word. Can a brain damaged man be said to choose his homelessness? An alcoholic, a drug dependant, a schizophrenic, do they choose? Does the girl beaten out of her home by a violent father choose to roam the streets? The taxi-driver, circling a square full of chatting kids and drinking men, turns a brighter shade of red and splutters. Bloody marvellous isn't it? Look at

'em. Bloody layabouts and me working for a living for 25 years. But isn't that your choice? Bloody hell it is. Gotta pay the rent, the light, the kids, the wife. How would you like to sleep rough and have no wife or kids? Oh no, I wouldn't like that. Well then, didn't you choose to pay the rent, the light, the kids, the wife? Bloody hell I did. Society, too, is a hard task-master, or is it merely a hypnotist offering to put us into a gentle doze as long as we promise to consume?

Nevertheless, it appears that a strange envy is easily aroused at the sight of the rootless. Somehow they appear to have coveted freedom, a glorious lack of responsibilities, they can go anywhere they like any time they like. But this envy is based on sheer fantasy—homelessness more often means frost-bite, gangrene, bronchitis, TB or VD—and very few of the long-term homeless ever had the luxury of choice. David Brandon of Christian



ANNIE MURPHY: early sixties, over 200 convictions due to alcoholism. Homeless (except at Her Majesty's pleasure) for over 40 years. Now a six-month resident at a Christian Action home where she pays £1.75 a week, cooks her own meals, has her own key, shares in the communal life and tries to stay dry.

Action regularly spends time out on the streets and recalls sitting in Trafalgar Square with a woman in her late fifties, just discharged from mental hospital and homeless. She was, he says, a paranoid schizophrenic, babbling of stolen money and spies behind the lions, and needed help as desperately as anyone in London. "She gets very little help or sympathy, though," comments Mr. Brandon. "She's not lovable, she's alienated. Some people are so ill they can't dress up their needs. They're too ill even to say thank you, and sir, and smile."

And now, to swell the homeless ranks, come the kids—young driftwood of a society at sea. Many are coloured, with the special problems of their skin, some are vaguely politicised, the fringes of the protest movement, must have mental problems brought on by the family—it is no accident that family, to many, is a dirty word. A whole philosophy, a revolt against the Pro-

testant ethic and the cut-off nuclear family, draws the Underground together with their network of crash pads across the cities. It is possible, without over straining the ears, to hear the first faint footfalls of a new mobile society.

And yet again, a paradox. At a moment when homelessness might well become less a penalty, more a way of life, the facilities for that life are fast disappearing. Society in the form of the omnipotent "planner" is building in its own image and that means building only for families while tearing down (and not replacing) anything remotely resembling a cheap doss. I mean, if you set about demolishing the transient's common lodging houses, reception centres and cheap rented rooms and you hurry him around when he tries to sleep rough, you're going to make it impossible for him to cope at all and then... and then... well, he'll have to give up his feckless ways, get

his damaged brain together and work like the rest of us, won't he?

The situation is alarming (given that we don't think that the best possible world) and Christian Action, for one, is thoroughly alarmed. Today they announce, together with the Cyrenes, their joint plan of action: The Dossers' Charter. It is a short rather touching document asking for some very minimal human rights: things like "even when we're in the gutter, we're still human. Treat us as human, and, 'we are part of society. Remember us in local and national planning. Understand our needs.'" David Brandon explains:

"We felt we had to come out with something positive before the situation deteriorated even further. So, to every demand by the dossers, we add a possible solution and a demand from the Government—everything from public education to the doubling of psychiatric after-care beds by 1972. We estimate, for instance, that 20,000 patients could be discharged from mental hospitals tomorrow if residential facilities were available in the community. We also ask for the immediate implementation of a Home Office report that would take the homeless alcoholic out of the area of punishment and into that of treatment."

Mr. Brandon, like all others concerned with the homeless in Britain, watches with concern the erosion of homeless facilities. "Planning processes are narrowing down people's choice of a way of life. I've seen the transient facilities of my own home town dwindle rapidly over the past five years. First the classic small terraced houses disappear, places where widows used to take in lodgers... torn down for road-widening or flats. Then, spiralling costs make the rooms that remain more expensive. And there's what I call the middle-classification of accommodation. We have some houseboats along the shore that used to take in lodgers but now they've been bought and they've gone down the country and call these men homeless too, on the grounds that they live in a vacuum, without relationships and at a very crude level. Indeed the facts are a little chilling. In 1948 there were, for instance, 215 reception centres in the British Isles. In a few years we'll be able to say of the homeless (as the Irish do of suicides) 'we have none.' Acting on that principle, the best possible solution of curing mental disease is to pull down the mental hospitals."

Christian Action estimates that there are over 25,000 men living in lodging houses up and down the country and call these men homeless too, on the grounds that they live in a vacuum, without relationships and at a very crude level. Indeed the facts are a little chilling. In 1948 there were, for instance, 215 reception centres in the British Isles. In a few years we'll be able to say of the homeless (as the Irish do of suicides) 'we have none.' Acting on that principle, the best possible solution of curing mental disease is to pull down the mental hospitals."

A FANFARE OF STRUMPETS AND OTHER INSOMNIACS

IT IS NOT easy to think up any sexual happening, however outré, that would cause ripples to spread very far in the London of the 1970s. You could make up a party and ride down Regent Street on an elephant's back, stark naked and copulating the while and the headlines would last about as long as it took you to enter Holloway. And I can hardly imagine any one woman, however gorgeous, setting this town by its ears at a time when most women are beautiful if they work on it. But I think one unusually intelligent, talented and attractive woman (preferably titled) could still whip up a few old storms if she deliberately set herself up, as did the great courtesans of yesteryear, to hold artistic court and openly sell her

favours for alarming sums of money. Michael Harrison, author of "A Fanfare of Strumpets" (W. H. Allen) examines the Golden Age of Whoredom from the death of the Prince Consort to the death of Edward VII, that age during which an ancient profession suddenly took off into explosive orbit. And though many people would argue that harlotry on a grand scale could never flourish again (why should a man pay for what he can get free?) it becomes clear on reading the book that all through the ages men have strained every nerve to pay through the nose for what they could usually get free or a very great deal cheaper. So, in theory at least, a permissive age provides no great obstacle for two or

three enterprising women intent on making themselves living legends as grandes horizontales.

And yet it bends the modern mind even to contemplate a man paying 500 golden guineas for one night of love or asking a woman to dine for a week on oysters (as did Vanderbilt with La Belle Otero) and tucking a real pearl in every one. What, one asks oneself with some vexation, could these ladies have done for their money?

Irrving Wallace, in his new stories of scandalous women "The Nymphs and Other Marbles" (Cassell), pins down the schemer: they are recruiting cheap labour by using a commission only system. Commission is little more than piece work and that is not a method of payment which brings notable loyalty. "I'm no more a 'consultant' than Mr. Heath is a dustman. I'm a salesman who doesn't get paid if he doesn't sell. This is true of virtually every salesman in the business and the inevitable result is a lot of people buying unit trust schemes they need like a hole in the head."

giant, shameless ("I am the Protestant whore" Nell Gwynne kept saying) and completely tireless.

But these women must all have shared another thing—a vast self-confidence amounting almost to megalomania. Every woman knows that she is only as attractive to men as she feels to herself—the days when the bathroom mirror shows a raddled old hag are the days when no man will turn his head as you pass by, but eunuchs will flock to your feet when you feel beautiful. But the idea that you have to feel yourself 100 real guineas attractive, 500 golden guineas attractive, a herd of Arab horses attractive—well, the twentieth-century mind with its built-in self-

doubts—boggles. In fact, the grand strumpets had one advantage not so likely to occur today. Their rivals, that body of respectable women called wives were not, on the whole, much versed in sexual lore.

In fact, of course, the strumpet, like the starlet, was always basically a status symbol and men vied for her favours in order to show off their riches and their style. In a limited way, they were a kind of early Women's Lib—they owed their living to no one man and so they could afford to indulge themselves and cock a snook at him and the world.

After reading both these books it is quite clear that any woman who married during certain epochs must

have been certifiable. As a courtesan you were richer in your own right than most wives, you met the best minds of the time (not to speak of the gentry), you could follow your own career of modelling, acting or singing, have children and also be deeply loved.

And I'm convinced much the same thing could happen today. There are many other products that work entirely on the principle that there are men who will never take anything free that they could buy for a small fortune. After all, there is a deep restfulness in the knowledge that you have had the guaranteed best in town and how would you know it was the guaranteed best in town unless you had paid the most money for it?

14-6-71

WE NEED ANOTHER STENOGRAPHER!

THAT'S ME!

THE ROYALTY PEOPLE HAVE PUT IN FOR A PAY RISE!

BUT MISTER EIGHT PER CENT IS STANDING THEM ON THEIR OWN TWO FEET!

AND WHY AREN'T YOU ASKING THEM TO COUGH UP? EH?

SHRMPHS WHAT'S THIS OTHER REALMS AND TERRITORIES BIT??

NAME: ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY OF WINNOR

OCCUPATION: TOURIST ATTRACTION AND QUEEN OF ST. BRITAIN, N. IRELAND AND OTHER REALMS AND TERRITORIES

GRRRRR

WELL SPLUTTERE—WE'LL MAKE A FEW CHANGES HERE!

INCREASE YOUR PRODUCTIVITY FOR A START!!!

FOR EXAMPLE—

OUR TIME AND MOTION MAN—

SAYS YOU AVERAGE A MERE 15 WAVES OF THE HAND ON A TRIP DOWN THE MALL!!

NOW! EITHER WE SPEED UP THE COACH!!

OR YOU SPEED UP YOUR HAND OR—

OR??

OR WE REPLACE YOU WITH A CLOCKWORK DUMMYY!!

ANOTHER THING!

—YOU'LL HAVE TO OPEN THE PALACE TO TOURISTS!

OUR ADVISERS ARE CONSIDERING MAKING CERTAIN STATEROOMS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC!!

STATEROOMS???

I WAS THINKING OF SOMETHING MORE LIKE THE ZOO!!

FEEDING TIME AND ALL THAT—

YOU CALLED MAMM!

OH YES! THERE'S NO END OF SCOPE FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY— BUT NEXT MONDAY—THE ROYALTY PEOPLE MEET A VERY TAXING PROBLEM

CHECKOUT

CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY the first chink in the armour when an insurance salesman starts doubting the value of his product. But following Checkout's story a couple of weeks ago about a heating engineer who suddenly turned into an investment consultant, another life assurance/unit trust salesman told us: "I've felt from the moment I started this work that managers of Unit Trust direct sales companies are laying themselves open to every form of abuse. There is little control over the nature of the schemes: they are recruiting cheap labour by using a commission only system. Commission is little more than piece work and that is not a method of payment which brings notable loyalty. I'm no more a 'consultant' than Mr. Heath is a dustman. I'm a salesman who doesn't get paid if he doesn't sell. This is true of virtually every salesman in the business and the inevitable result is a lot of people buying unit trust schemes they need like a hole in the head."

The niceties of unit trust salesmanship are to say the least convoluted, but it would seem reasonable to expect (as with stockbroking proper) that the consumer should have some kind of protection. The situation is that while it is against the law to sell unit trusts through direct sales techniques it is not in any way illegal to sell a package of life assurance and unit trusts. Which is why "equity plan" companies recruit armies of often poorly trained part-time salesmen specifically to reach the C1 marketing group.

This means, democratically enough, that stock-holding ceases to be the prerogative of the wealthy upper and middle classes, but it also means that legal protection is just not available to the package buyers. The C1 group is not specially recognised for its thorough digestion of the "Financial Times" and often a package deal like this is negotiated by salesman and buyer, neither of whom really knows what he is talking about.

"Unit Trusts," said Checkout's salesman, "are a form of service. But marketing has transformed them into a commodity and subjected something basically sound to all the worst consequences of promotion and hard selling. Legislation might help but that is not really a substitute for an informed public."

The only information Checkout is able to pass on is if the salesman's foot is in the door, stamp on it.

over a period of three to five years. In the ad, the house was painted within a month and the final frame showed the happy couple, arms entwined, with the girl saying: "Let's go inside and celebrate."

A Checkout reader with a scruffy house and a bank balance applied to Silixine for an estimate to paint his house. On May 3 he got a postcard thanking him for his inquiry: the company was arranging for two approved decorators to contact him. And that was all. No decorators have turned up: the house is still a ruin and for all Silixine knows, their customers' sex life might be shattered for good.

THE GREEN CROSS Code is the Department of the Environment's answer to the old look right, look left, look right again kerb drill. It tells the learner-pedestrian sensibly enough, to use special crossings where possible but never to cross between parked cars which is pretty well impossible on a suburban Saturday morning.

The main body of the code was compiled by the Department of the Environment in consultation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents but, when the consultations were over, the Department tacked on a reply-paid postcard which constitutes

an application for "certificate of proficiency." This application, to be signed by mother/father/teacher/other adult, states that "I have crossed the road three times with the child named above; and that I am completely satisfied that he/she knows how to use the Green Cross Code and is a careful and responsible pedestrian."

"This was something dreamed up by our promotional boys," said an Environment spokesman.

To Checkout's naïve mind, it seems a bit over-optimistic to give a certificate of roadworthiness or whatever to a child because its mother has taken it across the road three times, let alone call it a "responsible pedestrian." But then, that's the nature of promotion.

TO WATCH THE television commercials for Brylcreem these days, you might think that Beecham's, the manufacturer of hair cream, had never heard of Denis Compton. Today, instead of the rugged, sporting features, we have a slightly foolish-looking youth called Harry who, says a smooth voice, needs The Bounce.

It may strain the credibility to be told that a product which made Mr. Compton look like a casualty of the Torrey Canyon disaster can also give Harry The Bounce, but this is definitely what Beecham's maintain: "The formula is basically the same," said a company spokesman. "It's an emulsion. But I'm sure you'll appreciate that fashions have changed in 30 years and we have to use a different kind of promotion."

Never mind the product. Just change the image.

The Green Cross code helps you cross the road more safely!

ON APRIL 25 the "Sunday Mirror" carried an advertisement for Silixine paint. Entitled SILEXINE STRIP 1, it told the story of a young couple whose sex life was apparently somewhat unsettled because they couldn't afford to repaint the outside of their house. In the course of the cartoon they discovered that Silixine was offering to send approved decorators to repaint the house, a job which could be paid

The tragedy of Bengal

Murder, shelling, and fear have driven four or five million refugees from East Pakistan to India. There they are an extreme burden on health, shelter, and food, and they threaten India's precarious economy and political democracy. The world is beginning to give generously in emergency medical supplies—with Britain a strong contributor—but the hazard to life, health, and peace is huge. The Naxalites, with destructive intent, will find ready recruits in the refugee camps and in the aggravated crowding of Calcutta. In addition, left behind in East Pakistan at the mercy of Yahya's bayonets, there are further millions of whom at least many thousands must be in terror, misery, and near starvation. The event is a human outrage that, by any reckoning, is as monstrous as the whole war in Vietnam; and it is happening in an area of chronic poverty, sickness, and natural disaster. Must the world mutely accept what Yahya's Government is doing? Is India to be left in desperate difficulty? Is there no further remedy and redress?

To save the refugees from cholera, famine, and destitution is the first priority. To save those still in East Pakistan is no less urgent. To help relieve the tensions and scarcities round Calcutta, though no new demand, is hardly less important. These are physical problems, interwoven with politics. The relief supplies for India are getting going after a painfully slow start. The Indian bureaucracy itself is, one hopes, gradually being overcome. The rules binding British and other charities—which for a time prevented cyclone relief money being diverted to the man-made disaster—are also being got round. Relief to East Pakistan remains more difficult, since Yahya's men insist that it must all be channelled through them. Long term, the experience reinforces yet again the need for a United Nations disasters organisation, ready to cope quickly. U Thant is thinking and talking on these lines. Perhaps—who knows?—after all previous disappointments something will emerge.

But is the UN utterly unable to act politically? If ever it is to live up to the great expectations at its foundation, this is the kind of crisis which it ought to handle. The Bengal events are a threat to peace, a cruel injustice, and an outrage to humanity. But for the restraint of Mrs Gandhi's Government, war could easily have come; and even the Pakistan Government, in

overturning the verdict of the last elections, are usurpers. Is the UN, then, to prove impotent because of traditional indifference and Great Power rivalry? For once the Great Powers have a common interest. The Soviet Union, it is true, is wary of China, and China is friendly to the Karachi Government; the Russians also want to keep in with the Arabs. But Moslem brotherhood has not committed the Arabs deeply to Pakistan, and China's attitude is ambivalent. The Russians for once might take the risk of acting jointly with the other Great Powers—and the Security Council, this time, could be positive. Some will say that it is a white man's club and therefore suspect; but the Indians may take a longer view.

Yahya must be persuaded to stop his army's butchery, to release Sheikh Mujib and the imprisoned Bangla leaders, and to create conditions in which the refugees can return. These are the minimum demands. The chief weapon in the international community's hands is economic—not the discredited threat of sanctions, but rather the threat that credit will be withheld and Pakistan's means of exchange dry up. Its economy is in a bad shape anyway, and the Bengal events are making it worse. Yahya, who is not so much an evil man as one caught in a situation that he wholly misjudged, might be persuaded to change course. But swallowing pride will be hard, and the refugees can never be persuaded to go back unless under UN supervision and protection. The task is massive; the chances of success are small. But the cost of political inactivity or failure could be borne by a whole generation to come—and not only in the Indian sub-continent.

The hope that Bengal's tragedy will jolt the Great Powers and the UN membership generally into action must be thin. The precedents for indifference and inactivity are too many. But on existing evidence this is an international calamity more grave than any since the UN was founded—in spite of Korea, Vietnam, Palestine, and Biafra. Is it even conceivable that Chinese cooperation could be sought, that this could be one of the keys that unlocks UN doors for China? Is it beyond all thought that it could also offer one means of recreating confederal unity in the sub-continent, instead of Bengal's degenerating into separatism? These are remote and distant aspirations; so are peace in Vietnam and a settlement in the Middle East, but both are nearer than seemed possible a few years ago.

Cash flow on the Clyde

Unless Upper Clyde Shipbuilders are plainly and demonstrably doomed to remain unprofitable for ever, the Government must help the company out with money. The Government must know better than anyone else whether the company will be able to make profits or not. The Treasury owns 48 per cent of UCS shares and there are Government directors on the board. These directors, along with their colleagues, claim that UCS has rationalised its operations, has reduced its manual labour force from 13,500 to 7,500, has now fulfilled its last unprofitable fixed-price contract, and is about to make solid profits out of a £90 millions order book. Unless the Government disbelieves what the directors say it ought to pay the money. Lame ducks may be unpopular but they are not incurable.

Upper Clyde probably is curable. At all events the fact UCS is short of cash now, as it has been before, does not by itself mean that the company is doomed. In 1968 the community, represented by the Government, set out to rescue Upper Clyde and recognised that the job would take three years. What the directors say they need now is a bridging loan to enable them to complete the work they have in hand. They have asked for "final" bridging loans before and have obviously been over-optimistic more than once. But over-optimism does not necessarily mean that

the whole enterprise is structurally unsound and doomed to make a loss for ever. Upper Clyde Shipbuilders still are in the process of being rescued. To abandon the rescue operation now for the sake of £6 millions would be unforgivable unless, as it were, the victim was dead already. Rescuers (on mountains anyway) do not abandon distressed climbers because of an increase in the price of rope.

Nor is this a trivial rescue. If the directors are to be believed the company must have £6 millions today or 7,500 manual workers and 1,000 staff will be on the dole from Friday. Component manufacturers in west Scotland who supply UCS employ between 10,000 and 12,000 workers who would also probably lose their jobs because orders for components worth £24 millions a year would have to be cancelled. Directors sometimes exaggerate on occasions like this. But there can be no doubt that if UCS went into liquidation suddenly or slowly the blow to Scotland would be grievous. An important part of a skilled industrial society would stop producing wealth. Customers would have to be compensated. There would be a heavy and wasteful expenditure of public money in unemployment pay and social security benefits. And skilled men who have done their best to raise productivity would suffer the indignity of idleness. The Clyde would begin to relive its past. It must be averted.

A pocketful of bananas

Light-fingered guests have been abusing the hospitality of the Rhineland-Palatinate by stealing bananas, cigars, and ham. "Die Welt" reports with indignation that pilferage is rife at official receptions in Mainz. A delegate to the German equivalent of the BMA's annual conference was seen to make repeated visits to the cloakroom where he filled his overcoat pockets with handfuls of black cigars. Delegates to an education conference removed in its entirety a decorative Black Forest ham worth 80 marks. And absolutely everybody, "Die Welt" says, steals bananas.

All this high-society kleptomania has alarmed the protocol department of the Rhineland-Palatinate provincial Government. The department has a budget, after all, and needs to watch the pennings. Some time ago sad experience suggested that ashtrays decorated with the Rhineland-Palatinate's coat of arms were disappearing into the pockets of the eminent more quickly than they could be replaced. Crested Rhineland-Palatinate wine-glasses were disappearing too. Nowadays they have plain china ashtrays

and plain glass glasses, and nobody steals them. But now the guests steal food instead.

"Die Welt" says that it is not so much the canapés as the packaged-by-nature food that the guests take with them. You can put a banana in your pocket with impunity (sartorially speaking) but a pocketful of canapés is an embarrassment. What usually happens at a Rhineland-Palatinate Government reception is that the guests eat the canapés on the spot, pocket the bananas, help themselves to the black cigars, and move on at eight o'clock to another reception given in their honour by the municipality of Mainz. This way, says "Die Welt," even the hungriest official guest can avoid paying for his dinner. The protocol department says sympathetically that the people who do this most often are hungry academics. (Non-academics, on the other hand, tend to steal the flowers). The protocol department, to its credit, does not seem to mind. In the end it makes no difference to the departmental budget whether the guests eat their bananas on or off the premises.

A COUNTRY DIARY

THE LAKE DISTRICT: The dwarf juniper is supposed to be found as high as 2,700 feet in the mountains of northern Britain, which is about the height we found it among the crags of Grasmere End the other day. It was growing in neat, prickly clumps only a few inches high, and the spiky ends of the leaves encountered by unwary explorers, presented the only slight difficulty in an ascent of this mountain wall that looks so impressive from the shore of Crummock Water. If you have a particularly vivid imagination and "view the wall at the right time and from the right angle you might say it has something of the appearance of the North Wall of the Eiger as seen from Lauterbrunnen and the Grindelwald valley. I know the Eiger wall is three times as high, nearly twice as steep, and an exceptionally formidable ascent compared with the rather boring scramble up the crumbling rock of Grasmere End, but here is one of the most spectacular views of bulk and steepness to be seen from any main road in the Lake District. And if you choose a route up the middle of the face, keeping to rock all the way and avoiding the easy bits, you can almost persuade yourself you are climbing a mountain instead of just walking up friendly, old Grasmere. You can complete the splendid horseshoe circuit of Gargale Gill—all pools and waterfalls—by traversing Dove Crags and Hopeful Head, with its shattered wall of Hobcarton Crag, and then trotting down the shapely little peak of Whiteside. And probably have the fells to yourself all day.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN.

OUR system of criminal trials is based on the adversary principle—each side presents its case and the judge or jury decides on the basis of the evidence and arguments heard. The court takes little part in the process of eliciting evidence. This makes it vital that each side is in a position to present its case. Yet in the great majority of cases heard by magistrates' courts the defendant is unrepresented—he has no lawyer to put his argument. These courts deal with 98 per cent of the country's criminal business and send more people to prison than the higher courts.

Until very recently there was little sign of concern about this situation. The Widgery Committee which reported on legal aid in 1966 said that the system was—broadly speaking—working well. It thought that the cases heard by magistrates in which legal aid ought to be granted, were the minority in which there was a real risk of a custodial penalty, or of serious damage to reputation, or where the accused could not follow the proceedings—for instance, because of his mental condition or lack of English.

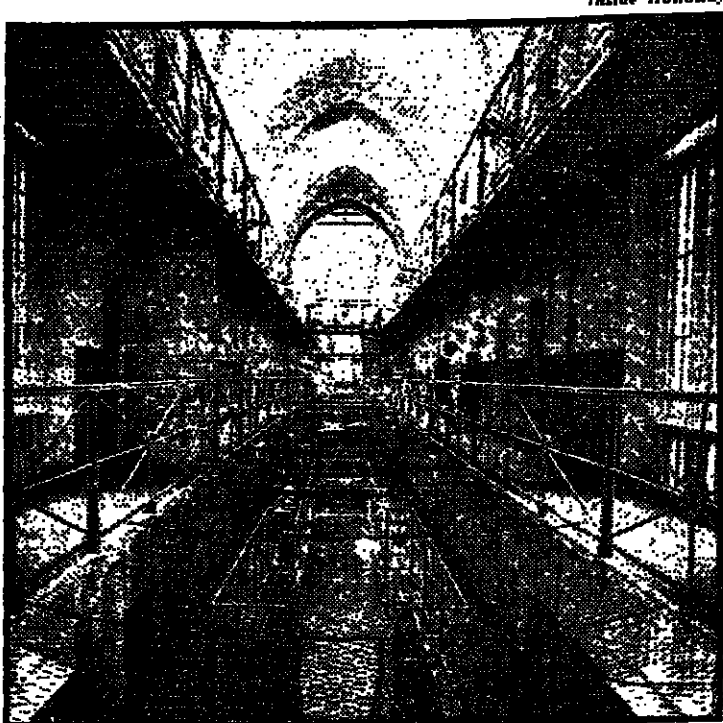
The committee said that these criteria were already applied by most courts. But it was not able to support this assertion with any evidence. And in the past two years the signs have grown that the criteria are not being effectively applied. By far the weightiest piece of evidence to date is a short book published today, "Silence in Court", by Susanne Dell of the Institute of Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital.

The book is based on interviews with a random sample of 565 women in Holloway Prison, which draws its inmates from courts all over southern England. Each woman was interviewed by a research worker and a psychiatrist. Corroborative information was obtained from court and prison hospital records, from probation officers and from the Criminal Record Office.

The results are devastating. No less than 81 per cent of those sentenced to prison or borstal training, 79 per cent of those remanded after conviction and not subsequently imprisoned and 84 per cent of those imprisoned for failure to pay fines were found to have been unrepresented in court. Almost 80 per cent of prisoners found to be psychotic or men-

A new study published today shows that in spite of the legal aid system the majority of defendants in magistrates' courts have no legal representation. MICHAEL ZANDER puts a case for for a "duty solicitor" scheme.

Silence in court



Inside Holloway

tally subnormal were unrepresented. So were six out of 10 women who spoke no English, and 61 per cent of first offenders.

The study paints a picture of bewildered women who had little notion of what had happened to them in court and little understanding even of their right to apply for legal aid. There are many examples of women who would hardly have been imprisoned if they had been legally represented. In one case the court rejected a defence that the accused was actually in prison when the offence was alleged to have been committed. The results are doubly disturbing since it is normally accepted that courts are even more reluctant to send women to prison than men.

The inescapable conclusion is that the Widgery criteria, far from being normally applied by

the magistrates' courts, are normally not applied. Yet as recently as last December, Mr Mark Carlisle (for the Home Office) told the House of Commons that "the legal aid system in criminal courts is working well" and that we do not have "any substantial reason to believe that they [the Widgery Committee's criteria] are not fully known to the courts."

This statement was perhaps a little disingenuous, since Mrs Dell's report was in the hands of the Home Office at the time. It is also remarkable in view of the Home Office statement to Mrs Dell that the criteria have never been communicated to the courts in spite of an assurance in 1966 by the then Home Secretary, Mr Roy Jenkins, that they would be.

The reason given by the Home Office was that the expense of implementing the

criteria would place an intolerable burden on the system in terms of both money and manpower. In other words, the Home Office appears to accept that many people who need representation in the lower courts do not get it, and at the same time the responsible Minister is allowed by his civil servants to make statements which deny that there is any problem.

But notifying the courts of the criteria even by giving them statutory force would only be to scratch the surface of the problem. The real difficulty is that so few of those needing help apply for it and that there is so little information available about the case when the decision to grant legal aid has to be made.

If a person is charged with, say, shoplifting, the court cannot know until it has heard the evidence and the defendant's background whether he should be put on probation or sent to prison. But this is precisely the question which needs to be answered in order to know whether legal aid should be granted.

There is no way round this difficulty short of requiring applicants for legal aid to disclose their defence and their background either to the court (which would be intolerable) or to some committee of lawyers (which would create appalling delays). Probably the only way to make any real dent in the problem is to adopt something like the Scottish or the Ontario duty solicitor schemes, in which local solicitors—on a rota—advise unrepresented defendants. If they decide to plead guilty the duty lawyer makes the plea in mitigation of sentence. If they decide to plead not guilty he asks for an adjournment and bail and can help with the application for legal aid.

This system of representation is relatively cheap. It could be mounted here, if not in every one of the thousand magistrates' courts, at least in a large number—including all the busiest courts. It could make a significant improvement in the quality of justice in our criminal courts. If some scheme of this kind is not implemented, a large number of defendants will continue to be sent to prison and given other serious penalties without justice either being done, or being seen to be done.

Susanne Dell, "Silent in Court," G. Bell and Sons, £1.40.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir Alec's Lisbon statement

Sir,—Little publicity seems to have been given in this country to the Foreign Secretary's statement in Lisbon to the effect that Portugal's policy towards its colonial territories is not racist. We are, however, strongly of the opinion that this statement, published as it was in overseas news channels, can only increase the damage to Britain's relations with black African states. In fact, the Government's insistence on supplying arms to South Africa, and provide moral support for a policy which, though different in style, is common in effect with the racially oppressive policies practised by South Africa and Rhodesia. Liberation therefore demands that the Government repudiates this statement and makes it clear that the military repression by Portugal of its colonial peoples is no more acceptable in Britain than is the policy of apartheid—which the British Government has continually condemned—or its application in Rhodesia, which UN sanctions against the Smith regime are designed to prevent.—Yours faithfully,

Brockway,
President,
Sidney Bidwell, MP,
Vice-Chairman,
Joan Hyman,
Southern Africa
Committee.
Liberation,
London N1.

No trial in Singapore

Sir,—In February 1963, Tai Yuen was arrested in Singapore and has been held in custody without trial ever since then. During part of this period he has been in solitary confinement. Tai Yuen, a journalist, was arrested under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, which gave the authorities power to detain suspected "subversives" without having to prove the case against them in court.

I belong to a group (in Southport, Lancashire) of Amnesty International who have taken up Tai Yuen's case and who have repeatedly written to members of the Singapore Government in an effort to ascertain why he has not been released.

Mirages in Malaysia?

Sir,—With reference to "Malaysia Switches to Mirages" (June 9), in fact, no definite decision has been taken. The Deputy Minister of Defence, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has clarified reports quoting him as saying that a squadron of Mirages is to be added to the Royal Malaysian Air Force. The Deputy Minister says: "In touching briefly on the expansion plan of the Malaysian Armed Forces I said that it should be necessary for Malaysia to establish and maintain an acceptable air defence capability and that she might have to acquire suitable fighter aircraft such as the Australian Mirage at Butterworth or its equivalent."

The Deputy Minister said in

Super punishments

Sir,—The statement on crime and sentencing by Sir John Waldron, Commissioner for Metropolitan Police, coming shortly after my own confrontation with the law prompts a comment from the "other side."

My crime was hardly sensational; I used a girlfriend's valid season ticket to travel from East Finchley to Euston and back and, even more stupidly, I altered "Miss" to "Mrs" in the ticket. As a criminal—pathetic, I infringed three laws and was fined £10 on one charge (travelling without payment), £5 on each of the others (altering a ticket, and using an altered ticket) and £10 costs in the L.T.C. Correctly, the magistrate asked me my income (£54 per month) and whether I lived at home (No, I pay rent—no amount mentioned but I pay £20 per month). To sum up—for defrauding the L.T.C. of 20p I was relieved of £30.

How does this relate to Sir John Waldron's comments on violent criminals? It doesn't, except that for the past three days I have experienced unusual feelings of aggression and violent fantasy. If I was not the average, inhibited middle-class psychologist that I am, capable of rationalising, intellectualising, and writing to an established newspaper, what would I do to restore peace of mind? I'm not sure, but perhaps I would give vent to my real

feelings and as a consequence once again be in court, this time on a more serious charge.

Surely, the least that must be done to reduce the crime rate is to replace amateur, if dedicated, magistrates with professionals—sociologists, criminologists, psychologists, lawyers—and to bring to an end any practices which might compromise a court's responsibility to the defendant e.g. the staffing of courts with police officers. Emotive cries for stiffer penalties, tougher police and other authoritarian obsessions are primitive and counter-productive.

Colin S. Dixon,
3 Southern Road,
London N 2.

The prices we deserve?

Sir,—Mr James Prior MP, Minister of Agriculture, declares blandly that the new estimates of price increases as a result of our entry into the Common Market will show that the gap has been narrowed considerably. Naïve observers like myself might conclude that the increase in retail prices by 8.5 per cent between the general election and April 1971 is not entirely unconnected with this. Of course, I understand that Mr Heath will take effective action, once inside the EEC, to cut prices at a stroke and reduce unemployment. What is it somebody said about getting the Government we deserve.... —Yours faithfully,

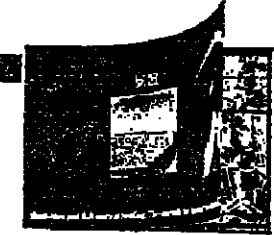
Arnold Wagner,
London N 3.

Can you afford 4 fuel bills a year? See page 3.*

The free Shell-Mex and B.P. central heating brochure will tell you just about everything you need to know about advantages of oil-fired central heating.

Is it a good investment? Is oil the cheapest central heating fuel? Will a fixed-price system fit your house? What's the easiest way to pay your fuel bills?

And some useful guidelines on planning any sort of central heating for your home. Post the coupon for your free copy. And get one of our specialists to call. The more you know now the happier you'll be with your choice later.



To Shell-Mex and B.P. Central Heating, Somerset. Send me your free central heating and service book [] Arrange for a central heating specialist to call on me []

Name _____
Address _____
Tel. No. _____

00422 Shell-Mex and B.P. Central Heating
The warmth for tomorrow's world

Is RU for you?

Books in our July-December programme just published include: The Strange Voyage of Donald Crowhurst (Tomalin and Hall), £1.90 but only 50p to our members. Owls: Their Natural and Unnatural History (Sparks and Soper), £2.50 but only 50p to our members. The Victorian Underworld (Chesney), £3 but only 68p to our members. The Pound in Your Pocket 1870-1970 (Wishner), £2.50 but only 68p to our members. Wild Flowers of the World (Moxley and Everard), £4.50 but only £2.50 to our members. The Nineteenth Century (Asa Briggs), £3.40 but only £3 to our members. These are not special offers but ordinary routine prices (some plus p & p) to members of any club in the Readers Union Group of Book Clubs. Why not see what it's all about by sending for our programme: it's a non-gimmicky fair deal, and no nasty commercial tactics here. In fact we're owned by David & Charles who have rented this 'spot' of theirs and we share the same ideals.

Send to Readers Union, Dept 914,
PO Box No 6, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 2DW.

July 1971

Between Davies and a deep blue sea

PETER RODGERS on the stormy history of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders—and how it might be salvaged

PETER JENKINS

Smart mover

BY so carefully refraining from committing himself either in public or in private Mr Harold Wilson has created a near universal expectation that he will contrive by some means or another to oppose Britain's accession to the European Community. This expectation derives from a not very flattering view of him: it is assumed that he will do the smart thing politically.

Mr Wilson is very sensitive to comments of this kind. He is wounded and angered by imputations against his integrity and principle. Since he was driven from office a year ago he has devoted a lot of time and energy to defending his good reputation and justifying his record.

Only those who persist in the belief that Mr Wilson is deficient in principle or so deluded that he is unaware of the credibility problem which he has to overcome as leader of the opposition will take it for granted that he is going to finish up an opponent of Britain in Europe. And even if he is held capable of taking one view about the best interests of his country while in office and adopting another when in opposition, it isn't easy to see how he is going to be able to explain his change of mind.

For there is not the slightest room for doubt that Mr Wilson was thoroughly convinced when in office that membership of the Common Market was the best thing for Britain. When this is achieved Mr Wilson will deserve a large share of the credit. For he showed great statesmanship in 1967 in facing up to the facts of the country's position and boldly renewing the application to join. He has said nothing while in opposition to indicate that he is altered in his conviction: he has merely continued to reserve his position on the terms.

The terms look as if they are going to be as good as any Labour Government could have obtained. Mr Wilson will have available to him the advice of senior colleagues such as Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Anthony Crosland, and Mr Harold Lever. They are, of course, all pro-Market—but so is Mr Wilson. It would seem very curious to the public if they all thought the terms satisfactory and he did not.

In spite of his many times repeated belief that membership of the Common Market is in the national interest Mr Wilson might be forced to accept, however reluctantly, that it is not possible in the present economic circumstances. Although he has in the past defined economic strength in terms of balance of payments surplus there is nothing to stop him confessing error on this score and measuring the strength of the economy, and the success of his own administration, in terms of the growth rate.

Or he could take the populist position and defer to the verdict of the Labour Party conference and the opinion polls. But this would mean eating his words on the subject of leadership and the role of the annual conference. However, this would leave him open to great misinterpretation. He might be thought to lack courage as a leader, deemed the prisoner of his left wing, or accused of being "scared of Callaghan."

Let us be more generous. Let us reject the scurrilous attacks on Mr Wilson's integrity and statesmanship. Do him the credit of believing that he is a courageous politician whose chief objectives are to regain the confidence of the country and maintain the respect in which it holds him in order to play a leading statesman's part in the next election. In which case Mr Wilson will have to welcome the great opportunities which, as he has always said, membership of the enlarged Community will offer.

He can cavil at the terms a bit, allowing himself the politician's licence to claim that he could have done better himself, but he will have to conclude that in the national interest they had better be accepted. At the same time it will be his duty to launch a fierce attack upon the Government for reducing the country to a condition in which it may be incapable of seizing the opportunities. Indeed, membership of the Common Market, he can argue, makes the early return of a Labour Government more imperative than ever.

There would have to be a free vote in the Parliamentary Labour Party, of course. This would enable Mr Wilson to vote according to his own conscience. Many would follow him and still more respect him. His leadership would be secured. He has never been afraid of unpopularity and has frequently said so. By acting in this way Mr Wilson would put a stop to the campaign of vilification which presents him as a man of little principle.

Indeed, anybody who knows Mr Wilson, anybody aware of his integrity and flexibility, must suspect that he is sorely tempted to do the "smart thing" and take this very course.

ALTHOUGH it has far to go before it can be compared with the best in its industry, in terms of production techniques and efficiency UCS now has a better chance of surviving than at any time since it started. The threat of closure is a financial problem.

The root of the trouble is simple: a shortage of working cash for paying wages and buying materials. Since UCS was formed over three years ago from the yards of John Brown, Alexander Stephen, Fairfield and Yarrow—now gone its own way again—it has been teetering and twice almost fell into bankruptcy only to be saved by the Labour Government. The tragedy is that it has at last made true progress in modernising itself and increasing efficiency.

The obvious routes to saving the yard again look very dubious. The first, direct Government loans or grants, has been emphatically ruled out by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies. The Conservatives

have not given the company any money, but they have—by summary hardship—helped it significantly by effectively writing off £10 millions in loans in exchange for an increase in dividends (if they were ever to come).

The Government, which owns 48 per cent of the company, has also given substantial loan guarantees to back orders, although there were delays in getting this through too.

The Shipbuilding Industry Board, formed to help restructure the industry, is not thought likely to come up with any help. Apart from the fact that the Board has little time left to run, it has virtually no money available for grants. Although the position on loans is a little easier there is thought to be little chance of this at the moment. UCS has already approached the Board, and it is unlikely that it got much joy. In February, when Yarrow was separated from the yard and the loan was written down, the Board played no part.

If the Government keeps to its pledges, the company's customers must be about the last resort for help. In February, along with the Yarrow package, the prices of about three fifths of the UCS contracts were put up with the customers' agreement to raise £2.5 millions. This is coming in gradually as the new and higher progress payments are made.

UCS has an order book of 30 ships worth £90 millions, with delivery stretching into 1973. Nine are on the stocks now and their prospective owners—who will have made substantial progress payments—will be hit badly in the pocket if the yard goes bust, and actually stops work. Many of the other customers whose ships are not yet building would have to take their places right at the bottom of somebody else's order book.

When shipowners agree to postpone last February they did so only after some hard bargaining about Government guarantees on certain long-term credits—a process which took months. So any support

from customers is likely to need Government intervention in some form.

Contract pricing was the downfall of the yards which now make up UCS. When the group was formed it was making losses on every ship it was building. Massive inflation had hit the whole of the British shipbuilding industry which was taught an unforgettable lesson about pricing. [UCS is now negotiating some—but not all—of its contracts with clauses to take account of cost inflation. The rest are at "realistic prices" according to the company.]

The effect of bad contracts was multiplied by inefficiency, strikes and demarcation problems—the mixture which has now cost the Government £20 millions in grants and loans. The imaginative Fairfields experiment in which a group of businessmen took over the Fairfields yard and attempted to modernise it in partnership with unions and Government failed in squabbles and re-orientation. The verdict on Fairfields is still obscured by controversy, but its new

methods aroused hostility and resentment in some of the other Clyde yards with which it was later combined.

Over three years later—and four months beyond the period which was optimistically set for putting things right—it has become apparent that some of the good lessons from Fairfields have sunk in. It took repeated threats from Ministers, management and all that money to bring it about.

But the company has done many of the things it promised. The labour force was cut by a quarter to 7,500 last summer. The Clyde range of standardised ships in the 18,000-ton class was introduced a year ago, and two more bigger types have recently been announced. No more liners will be built.

Vitaly important is that the yard has concentrated on medium sized ships built in 32 to 36 weeks which means that order books are easier to control and progress payments come in faster. It built its last unprofitable ship at the end of last year.



Bengal apart

by John Rosselli



BEYOND the ties of a humanity that makes one at times ashamed to be a man, we are bound up with Bengal. More than any other part of the sub-continent that beautiful land, kept alive by the water that threatens it, has been bound up with British rule and influence.

The British first partitioned it in 1905, then thought better of it. Final partition in 1947 is only now bearing its last fruit, in a disaster that has torn Bengal apart. Muslim against Hindu, Muslim against Muslim. The news from Bengal suggests that the contrary pulls of language, culture, and geography on one side, Islamic fervour and sheer military egotism on the other, are turning one half of Pakistan into a Helot colony of the other.

In the Punjab in 1947 Hindus made their way to India, Muslims to Pakistan, amid slaughter more haphazard than even the happening now. In its way it was a break. It did not happen in Bengal as suddenly or on the same scale. Only now, as all too much evidence suggests, are the Pathans and Punjabis in the Pakistan army finishing the job by driving out

the remaining seven million or so Hindus. At the same time, they have probably dealt the Bengali Muslim middle class a blow it will take a long time to recover from.

Among the areas of undivided India with a large Muslim population Bengal was always special. In the North, Islam had for centuries been the religion of empire, of court, army, and nobility; Urdu or, for literary purpose, Persian, was the Muslim language. In faraway Bengal, Islam was the religion of a thin upper crust, much of it broken up by the British when they began to rule, and, for the rest, of the poor.

With the upsurge of cultural nationalism in the nineteenth century, Bengali Muslims and Hindus were far closer than their Northern equivalents to sharing one language and one culture. It is difficult for people who have never had to make a choice of language and culture to understand how much that means.

There is a Bengali Muslim word for "yes," another for "paternal uncle"; the Hindus have their own versions. There is a Muslim diet. But differences you can see

and hear go little further. Two years ago I crossed, as few then could, the border at Bangaon and went on to Jessore, Dacca, and Chandpur—names now like a death-knell. On either side were the same faces, voices, bamboo huts, with only a few beards and round caps to denote Islam; even to the style of sign-posting it was one country.

There is a Muslim talismanic poem, Nazrul's, as there was once a Hindu talismanic writer, Bankim Chandra. But in the Dacca homes of middle class Muslims, the songs they sang, rap, were songs of Tagore. To be a literate Bengali is to live in and through the "sundar bhasa," the sweet tongue.

As late as 1943, Fazlul Huq, the Muslim Prime Minister of undivided Bengal, was a man devoted to Bengali culture who had reached office on a platform of tenants' rights. This is not the place to go into the intricate steps by which Huq's brand of politics succumbed to communism and East Bengal went into Pakistan. In hindsight it looks like one of those historic jabs nations can blunder into.

Partition, all the same, bred up a Muslim middle

class. "My old college at Mymensingh," an intelligent Hindu told me, "used to have 80 per cent Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim students. Now it's the other way round—and a very good thing."

What did such people, though, want with Urdu, the language Jinnah said must be the national one? Nearly 20 years ago they rioted and forced Bengali into equal place. What was Kashmir to be—what was all the apparatus of Indo-Pakistani enmity that cut them off from Calcutta and forced them to get their coal from Poland and China rather than from the mines of West Bengal? Less and less.

To speak, shortly after Ayub Khan's fall, to 15-year-old boys who for two or three weeks had run Dacca was to take in a heady brew of Bengali separatism and idealistic communism. Alleged Maoists insisted that I must not address them in the Bengali high honorific mode—"after all, we are much younger than you."

Where are they now? All may go into reverse, with tight army rule, Westerners in command, much of the intelligentsia dead or

scattered, a helot peasant and clerk population appeased with Hindu exiles' property, perhaps Urdu again. Such things may work, for a time and at great cost. There are examples. In our historical situation it is practicable for brown men to oppress brown men within the national borders; armies in poor countries often hold the trumps; Ceylon acts as a staging post for the West Pakistanis; apart from all the good reasons for avoiding international conflict, no one except some Bengalis much wants a united, probably Communist Bengal, perhaps not even China. There are nations historically unlucky.

We speak of genocide. That sounds modern, scientifically planned. What goes on sounds more like Cromwell in Ireland, or nineteenth century blood-lettings in Paraguay. I fear it is still something people can get away with.

Not that this is an ending. Bengali culture seems far too deep-rooted to be stifled. Bengal is a land of the young. From the historic trauma inward reconstruction will no doubt grow. But it may take a long time; it is hard to see who will achieve it except the Bengalis themselves.

Beauty and the bars

Malcolm Dean reports from San Rafael, Sunday

WHAT Frank Lloyd Wright would have had to say about his Marin County monument to civilisation in which Angela Davis will seek bail tomorrow, no one will ever know, but its recent modification challenged the precepts on which it was designed.

From a distance, it retains its beauty: a long, handsome, horizontal building with graceful arches set amid gently sloping hills just turning brown. In 1957, two years before he died while he was still designing theerie centre, the architect travelled to the county to describe the purpose behind his plans: "Beauty is the moving cause of nearly every issue worth the civilisation we have, and civilisation without a culture is like a man without a soul."

What his building testifies today is that beauty by itself is not enough. For what the supporters of the Angela Davis cause will see as a significant symbol, the open arches of the Hall of Justice, which has cost \$4.5 millions and which houses the county's 10 courts, are now blocked by bars where ever access could be gained from the ground.

At each doorway, electronic machines for detecting guns or bombs have been installed, and are manned by two guards who require all employees and visitors to walk under the arches of the machines.

It was here last August that Jonathan Jackson, aged 21, the younger brother of George Jackson—author of the famous prison letters—held up a court at gunpoint, armed three convicts, kidnapped a judge and four other host-

ages and attempted to escape, shooting the Soledad Brothers by 12 20."

Jonathan Jackson, the judge, and two of the convicts all died in a shoot-out outside the civic centre as the kidnappers attempted to escape in a van. The convict who survived, Russell Magee, is being tried with Angela Davis in charges of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy. Miss Davis, a former assistant professor in philosophy at the University of California and a close friend and pupil of the godfather of student revolt, Herbert Marcuse, is alleged to have furnished Jonathan Jackson with the four guns that he used in the kidnapping. Under California law an accomplice of a crime may be held guilty of the same offence as its perpetrator.

Magee, who wants the case transferred to a Federal court, has so far dominated the court hearing as he has successfully stalled the proceedings with a succession of handwritten petitions legally challenging the jurisdiction of the court, the validity of the charges, the prejudice of the judges, and the competence of its court-appointed attorneys. He has so far got rid of five judges, four attorneys, and has attempted to persuade Miss Davis to get rid of her six lawyers. As a prisoner already serving a life sentence for robbery, Magee faces a mandatory death sentence if he is found guilty.

Delay is of no advantage to Miss Davis, whose lawyers are trying to "unlock" her from the proceedings. Tomorrow is a key point in the trial and the judge will decide if Miss Davis can be tried

separately, and whether he should grant her bail.

The trial has rocked this community, which is about 40 minutes' road from San Francisco. Only two months after the kidnapping, one of its courtrooms was destroyed by a bomb, and another severely damaged. A succession of bomb scares followed. At least 1,000 employees in county hall would be evacuated, but this routine is no longer followed. One protection against bombing is Miss Davis, who since her extradition from New York last December, has been kept in two cells in the building.

Unlike some of her supporters, Miss Davis remains a rationalist. In her only interview since she was taken into custody in New York on October 13, she emphasised that America had not yet entered the stage of fascism. It was, she said, a repressive government which would continue to level "trumped up criminal charges against us revolutionaries." And with the last anti-Crime Bill, was increasingly pointing in the direction of fascism. But it "has not yet assigned to the courts the arbitrary authority to imprison us indefinitely or put us to death under the charge of revolutionary activity."

This Guardian reporter, after interviews with a secretary, a sheriff, an inspector, and a county attorney, a transatlantic telephone call to Davis and to establish credentials, two lots of fingerprints—one for the FBI and one for the State—two lots of photographs, and on long form providing a host of personal details, became the 15th reporter to be accredited to the trial.

Marxmanism John Windsor on Young Socialists

IN the seclusion of the Mahatma Gandhi Hall in London, under the benevolent eyes of men from Transport House, Britain's Young Socialists yesterday thrashed their way through every attempt to turn them into Europeans. The occasion was an extraordinary conference of the International Union of Socialist Youth—IUSY, pronounced "you see"—organised by the Labour Party.

Nerves were still taut after the uproar over CIA involvement which broke up the Rome IUSY congress two years ago. It was the first international conference since then, a chance for young Socialists to dust themselves down, reconstitute, bring "a new perception to international Socialist ideology," and "provide genuinely worked out concepts for Europe, the Developing Countries, and the Third Force theory."

But Britain's young Marxists were having none of it. Nor were their colleagues in the public gallery, who stood up and hissed when the swash-buckling British motion calling for an anti-Communist

ket campaign was heavily outvoted.

Compared with these revolutionary cuckoos in the nest, the delegations from abroad looked like the old men of Europe. Germans and Danes rose to explain the virtues of a European coordinating commission which would distribute information papers and hold working conferences to hammer out trans-national strategy. How ill-mannered of the British to insist on talking politics.

The British Labour Party Young Socialists retire their firebrands at the age of 25. The foreign delegates at the conference at the Indian YMCA in W1 were anything up to 30 years old, mellowed by the experience of six years or so at university or even salary earning. Their ideals are social-democratic and they tend to rub along pretty well with their senior Socialist parties.

Their attitude to the British was simply to clobber them. The proposal from Sozialistische Jugend Deutschlands for a coordinating body carried the conference.

Friendly words from Mr Ian Mikardo, chairman of the

Labour Party, did little to dispel the general opinion that if you must hold conferences you had better leave the deferential gaps in between. He told the 70 delegates, including an incognito Young Socialist from Spain: "We would like to see you working towards a broader base so as to become truly a world organisation."

Socialist movements desperately needed young people because they were not afraid of idealism, were irreverent towards establishments, and could think in the long term. (Two points out of three for the Young Socialists, one delegate was heard to remark.)

The chairman of the Young Socialists is a crane driver, Mr Peter Doyle, aged 24. He has scant respect for social democracy or European or otherwise. "We're doing the maverick bit for the past two years," he said. "We feel that the problems of IUSY are political, arising from its initial foundation in 1911 as an official section of the Socialist International. It is basically reformist rather than revolutionary: this has been the big issue throughout the conference."

Outbid this if you can, city men!



guaranteed tax-free profit in only four short years!

Do your ears prick up when the stock market's being discussed? Do you run a practised eye over the city pages? Then you'll recognise a good thing when you see it. The new Decimal Issue gives you the fastest guaranteed return ever for National Savings Certificates! They mature in just four short years—and pay out a clear 25% profit. Beat that for an absolutely safe, guaranteed return!

There's no tax to pay. No income tax, surtax, capital

gains tax. Nothing to declare on your tax returns. Just £1 turning into £1.25! Buy up to 1000 units of Decimal Issue Certificates for yourself—and for every member of your family—over and above any previous issue Certificates already held. £1 a unit at Post Offices and banks. They have all the details, too. Faster tax-free money making—that's new National Savings Certificates for you. Buy some now.

New National Savings Certificates

FOR THE BEST OF CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY
COMPLETE LINES FOR NON-WOVEN
AND DISPOSABLE FABRICS
barke BARKE MACHINERY LTD
AUDENSHAW MANCHESTER

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

There are
no finer
springs by
Riley
Robert Riley Ltd
Rochdale, Tel. 44581

IN AN UNHELPFUL contribution to the present economic policy debate, ANTHONY HARRIS suggests that resumed economic growth would not be an unmixed blessing—even if we knew how to achieve it

THE PRESENT debate about economic policy—to reflate or not to reflate—is unusually depressing. It is being conducted in terms which ought to be out of date; it dodges all the more difficult issues; and part of the case for reflation is being conducted with unexampled cynicism.

First, Whitehall still seems to be arguing about whether or not we have a recession at the moment. The fact that there can be any question of this after a sharp fall in output, after nearly 400,000 jobs have vanished in twelve months, after several months in which the banks have been unable to find borrowers for their funds, only shows up the sophistry which can be brought to the interpretation of economic statistics.

The fact that the Budget may have done something to arrest the decline, or that the postal strike may have made matters look a little worse than they are, cannot alter the broad conclusion that we are in the worst recession since the war.

Matters are in fact a great deal worse than official forecasts have suggested—because, as we have repeatedly pointed out in

these pages, the equations used for economic forecasting are badly flawed, but when there is a basic shift in economic psychology.

Business confidence has in fact been badly damaged both by the excessive severity of the monetary squeeze—both in this country and in the United States—and by the inflation which followed partly because industry's will and power to resist had been sapped. This is what we forecast nearly two years ago, and continuously after that, and it is what has happened.

Obstinate

This fall in business confidence has not only made the recession sharper than was expected, but it will make it much harder to cure. We are likely to find, as the Americans have found, that depressed confidence is an obstinate problem. The old arithmetic of fiscal and monetary stimulation does not work any more. There are quite strong though non-mathematical reasons, to suspect that the stimulus contained in the Budget will have rather less result than has been forecast.

The reason is simply that the business community is

much more aware of the reality of risk than it once was. Investment decisions are more cautious, and financial policies more conservative. It is this risk assessment, and not shortage of money, which has already caused the collapse of Rolls-Royce, and now threatens Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and Lockheed. All these companies have run into trouble at a time when their banks had large funds going begging—but not begging so hard that the banks would throw good money after bad. Each crisis makes the next more likely.

You may think that this forbidding description argues the case for a strong and immediate reflation, without further ado; but I would like to suggest that the problem is a great deal more complicated than that. For, given the nature of the problem, the simple reflate-now argument amounts to saying that because businessmen are more cautious and some companies are in trouble, we ought to change the rules, or the business environment, so that expansion is always risk-free and the world is safe for incompetent managements. One might think that we had lived in such a world for rather too long.

Incompetent management is only a part of the trouble. The growth-first world in

which we lived until recently was a rather sleazy one in a number of ways. Look, for a start, at the policy options now presented to us: either to stimulate growth through credit expansion (more goods for those who cannot pay for them) or through devaluation; only the desirable end of reducing unemployment can commend such means as these.

Nonsense

Look, again, at the results of risk-free growth in the financial world—the fungus-like growth of pig-on-pork performance funds and off-shore nonsenses, the fashion for ever-higher gearing, the wonderland economics of empty office buildings like Centre Point, the whole unhealthy world described by Mr Wilson in 1964, in which it is easier and more rewarding to make money than to earn it. (He described it, but his policies produced the biggest paper bids and paper fortunes than we have ever seen.)

Remember an era in which

every bright young graduate wanted to be a stockbroker or a merchant banker—or, if he had a social conscience, to go and look after the casualties of this world, the old, the mentally ill and the rest. Only dullards wanted to work in industry.

And then think about pollution. And inflation.

The fact is that we did not, in the 1950s and early '60s, inhabit an ideal world which has now been spoiled by mismanagement. We are, all over the world, in booming or slumping economies, facing the results of a bad bout of over-indulgence. The cure is not to go off on another bender straight away: a hair of the dog, but also a bout of relative sobriety.

To reduce this diatribe to more practical terms, the cure both for inflation and some of its attendant evils is likely to lie in a fairly prolonged regime of tight markets. This may or may not mean slow growth once we are accustomed to it—there is still no satisfactory theory of economic growth, a fact which may

surprise those who listen to the easy prescriptions of politicians on the subject.

Certainly some companies seem able to flourish in adverse conditions, as is shown by the recent results of Sainsbury's, Marks and Spencer, and Guest Keen—a rather encouraging list, if you think about it.

It is not even clear that a lower rate of investment means lower growth, since much investment has been wasteful or misconceived, and we do not make anything like full use of the assets we have.

False idea

But what is important is to recognise the changed conditions which we now face. It means, as the OECD has suggested, thinking about manpower policies for a period in which unemployment may be obstinately high if we do nothing about it. (There is no good theoretical backing for the idea that keeping large numbers of people out of work cures inflation, nor would the conclusion be

acceptable with any amount of statistical backing). It means making sure that we are imposing the right disciplines on enterprise. (The OECD, which is embarking on a study of environmental economics, is again pointing the way.) It also means using the availability of spare resources to develop the work of the public sector for the public good. It means ensuring that the monetary authorities respond to the falling demand for credit by letting interest rates decline again as inflation abates (without following the American example and lurching from one extreme to another).

None of this rules out measures to restore a reasonable balance to the economy. A relaxation of hire purchase regulations would seem sensible now—given the high rate of saving and the high rate of unemployment. It seems likely that we are screwing down the safety valve of a cold boiler in any case.

We may well be forced to a moderate devaluation before

very long simply to restore the restraints which existed before inflation ruined them. Such measures can be recommended more confidently simply because they are not likely, after the shocks which business confidence has suffered, to restore our local substitute for boom conditions.

Too tight

But a proper appreciation of our real state does rule out extreme efforts to get the pressure of demand back to the sort of levels we have seen in some recent periods, and cynical schemes to organise a pre-Europe boom or a pre-election boom. It could mean re-ordering our priorities in a way which ought to appeal to a Socialist opposition, and appeared to once. It is a pity that the only politician who seems to have appreciated what we are now facing is now out of the economic policy team. He is Sir Keith Joseph who has described a market discipline "too tight for comfort"—and he was speaking well before the election.

TUC seeking stricter factory safety rules

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Every factory in Britain should be inspected officially at least once a year to ensure that it is observing the rules, the TUC says in its evidence to the Robens Committee on Safety.

According to the TUC, only a quarter are at present examined. The Chief Inspector of Factories has admitted that it is impossible to examine them all—"desirable though this may be." To the TUC, the

four-year gap between inspections is "excessive." It argues that the number of inspectors needs to be increased.

Firms must be required by law to bring their workers into the safety set-up, the TUC's memorandum says. It declares that attempts by unions to win the assistance of workers in checking that conditions are safe have so far met with a lukewarm response from too many managers.

The committee, set up by the Government to look into safety in factories, is asked to recommend the re-introduction of the Labour Government's Health and Safety Bill. This would have made joint safety committees compulsory in all large companies. In smaller firms, workers would have the right to elect official safety delegates.

Part of the evidence warns Lord Robens against any change in the law which would reduce an employer's responsibility for accidents resulting from a breach

of safety regulations. At present the law holds an employer completely responsible.

A Law Commission working party, however, recently proposed that an employer should no longer be criminally liable where he could show that he used "due diligence" to prevent an accident happening.

A major proposal by the TUC is a national occupational safety council to co-ordinate all aspects of safety work. It would be responsible for helping both sides of industry to improve standards and would back up this by research into accidents and safety equipment.

Mergers cleared

The Department of Trade and Industry has decided not to refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed mergers between the Great Universal Stores and J. & F. Stone Lighting and Radio; and BSR and Bulpitts (Swan Brand).

Part of the evidence warns Lord Robens against any change in the law which would reduce an employer's responsibility for accidents resulting from a breach

Easing the path to metrication

THE MANAGER responsible in a company for the training which will be required to effect a successful change-over quite often does not possess a technical background.

With this in mind Guardian Business Services has designed a non-residential workshop for managers who will be concerned with metrication training and the teaching methods do not presuppose technical knowledge of metrication or a technical background.

The workshop takes place in London on June 21 and 22. Managers who attend will leave the workshop able to...

1. Analyse and record what training is needed by each member of staff in all company functions;

2. Form behavioural objectives to cover these training needs;

3. Select from all available sources the most suitable training material to meet these objectives and devise items where no suitable material is available;

4. Select the most suitable training methods and training aids for the training required;

5. Plan, prepare and administer training programmes directly related to the needs of all members of a company's staff, which will fit in with the company's changeover plan;

6. Produce a training plan and time-table to meet production and other requirements;

7. Determine if company training staff are both competent and available to carry out the training;

8. Understand and use basic technical SI units.

Numbers admitted to the course are limited and early application to the registrar is advised at Guardian Business Services Limited, 21 John Street, London WC1. Telephone: 01-837 7011, Ext. 316.

Share for Rolls

Rolls-Royce (1971), through its industrial and marine division, has won a £1 million share of a contract placed by the Iranian Navy with Milbank Technical Services of London, for the provisioning of materials for a maintenance and overhaul base at Bandar Abbas in Southern Iran.

City comment

Contracting chances

IT IS NOW more than two months since the Selection Trust camp cancelled its agreement to develop the giant Sar Cheshmeh copper deposits in Iran and there has been no word since about progress of the company's attempts to negotiate new terms.

Selection Trust hoped to have the whole affair settled fairly quickly but as time drags on there is growing concern in the City that the chances of getting a new contract are dim—and may have evaporated already.

There are two things backing up these fears. For one, the Japanese are lobbying hard to secure the Cheshmeh, and for another there are reports from Tehran that the authorities are still holding out for partners willing to participate on terms not greatly different from those rejected by Iranian Selection Trust, the 50-50 joint venture of Selection Trust and Consolidated African Selection Trust.

Iranian Selection Trust backed out of its original 1967 agreement for two main reasons, and as the company is backed by one of the world's most experienced mining empires, it hardly seems likely that the original terms would be attractive to anyone else. Basically, Iranian Selection Trust was prepared to take 30 per cent of the profits in return for 48 per cent of the equity, but production targets are now nearly double those originally envisaged and finance requirements have exploded to around £145 millions.

The prospect of Japanese competition is much more daunting, even if its package lacks mining expertise. Six major producers have formed a consortium to tender for the contract, and as Sar Cheshmeh will be one of the biggest copper mines in the world, it would make a powerful impact on the consumers' bargaining power in future contracts with traditional supply sources—such as the ITZ empire.

The contract could be supported by a whole package to supply mining equipment and in this, the producers will be fully backed by Japan's thrusting export promotion bodies.

TYNDALL

Playing the waiting game

BUILDING UP a property bond fund can be a long process, unless you are prepared to take an aggressive marketing line. Tyndall Property Fund has just announced its first two property acquisitions. It has bought a modern freehold shop and office building in Surrey for £425,000 and a leasehold office and showroom in London W1 at an undisclosed price. Tyndall says that further shops and office properties are currently being purchased and details will be released shortly.

The point is that the Tyndall Property Fund was launched nine months ago in September 1970. In that time it has attracted only £2 millions—which in terms of the property market is a negligible sum, and has only now got around to actually investing in property.

This is not intended as a criticism of the managers. In fact it would be foolish indeed for them to dash out buying a mass of small properties, or badly sited ones. The administrative costs of this sort of investment policy would eat into investors' savings and reduce the long-term value of their investment. Tyndall's is the right line—wait and buy good properties when they become available.

No, the point quite simply is that a property bond is a long-term investment. It will be some time before they get those glossy annual reports with illustrations of the tower blocks in city centres which they own.

Does your building society pay you interest monthly?

Provincial Building Society will.

Provincial Building Society pioneered *Monthly Income Shares* to help people who need a regular income from their capital. Like retired people who no longer get a monthly salary cheque. Or people who have monthly commitments such as insurance premiums, or mortgage repayments. Or anyone who wants more than the twice yearly pay-out of most building societies.

You still get 5%

The surprising thing about these *Monthly Income Shares* is you still get the same high rate of interest—5 per cent per annum with income tax paid by the society, equal to over 8½% if you pay income tax. That's the same rate as most building society investments paying interest only once or twice a year! So the extra convenience of Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* is totally free.

Complete safety

When you invest in Provincial Building Society, you are getting the backing of one of Britain's largest building societies. It has assets of £320 million, and—your guarantee of security—high reserves in relation to assets. All of which means your money is completely safe.

You can invest from £1,000 to £10,000 in multiples of £100. And, to make the whole plan even more attractive, you can withdraw your money at any one month's notice.

How do Monthly Income Shares work?

It couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send both to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your first monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month.

If you require more information before deciding, tick off the appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check the Yellow Pages to see which of Provincial's 90 branches is nearest you. Then call and discuss your particular interests in the strictest confidence.

If you normally take professional advice before making investment decisions, then do take this advertisement with you. Many professional advisers are already recommending *Monthly Income Shares*.

Capital sum invested	Actual Monthly Income (income tax paid)	Equivalent gross monthly income for income tax payers	Equivalent gross annual income for income tax payers
£1,000	£4.17	£6.81	£81
£2,000	£8.34	£13.62	£163
£3,000	£12.50	£20.41	£244
£5,000	£20.84	£34.02	£408
£10,000	£41.67	£68.03	£816
Husband and wife (Joint Account)	£83.34	£136.07	£1,632

Other Investment Plans

Of course, not everyone needs monthly income. The whole approach of Provincial Building Society is to develop different investments to suit particular needs. They not only pioneered *Monthly Income Shares*, they also introduced *High Yield Shares linked to SAYE*. In fact, you will find Provincial offer one of the most advanced, comprehensive ranges of investment plans available. We will be glad to send you full information about them.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY
To: Provincial Building Society, Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1NL

PROVINCIAL MONTHLY INCOME SHARES

I wish to open a Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* account, and I enclose a cheque for £..... Minimum investment £1,000. Maximum investment £10,000 (or £20,000 for husband and wife), in units of £100.

Bank address to which monthly income is to be sent:

s/c No:

Please send me full details, without obligation, on the following investments:

☐ Provincial *Monthly Income Shares*
☐ Other Provincial Capital Investment Plans
☐ Provincial Savings Plans

NAME (Mr/Ms/Miss)
(Block letters please)

ADDRESS

GA/MI/01 A Member of the Building Societies Association

Robens to lead PIB men in cost study firm

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Lord Robens is to become chairman of a new management consultancy group set up by former executives of the defunct Prices and Incomes Board.

The group is formed mainly from the Management Operations Branch of the PIB, which was concerned with efficiency studies of nationalised and private sector industries. At present the group, called MLH Consultants, has nine senior executives (eight from the PIB), but a dozen more ex-PIB staff could join if the venture proves a success.

Lord Robens, who is expected to take an equity stake in the company, will join on a part-time basis when he leaves the National Coal Board next month. Financial institutions, including Samuel Montagu and Keyser Ullmann, will take about 52 per cent of the equity, and a number of the senior staff will have 30 per cent of the rest. United States interests will also have a small stake.

Mr Jack Harvey, who was a senior executive with Ford before going to the PIB, will be managing director. The other directors are Lord Hirschfeld, David Montagu, Edward du Cann, and Mr J. Quinn.

The setting up of the company has, apparently, been favourably received by a number of companies and nationalised concerns which were the subject of efficiency studies by the same people a few years ago — which suggests that some of the criticism of the PIB by nationalised industries may have been a little misplaced.

Ironically the PIB once recommended to the Government that Lord Robens should centralise the NCB's activities and appoint a managing director — which was rejected out of hand by Lord Robens.

He was, evidently, impressed with the rest of the work since the same people formed MLH. The new group is aiming at medium and large companies which are facing "profit improvement, cost-reduction, and rationalisation situations."

It claims to have had a number of inquiries already. Among the investigations carried out by the MLH team when it was at the PIB were inquiries into the newspaper, baking, food, cement, brick, electricity, coal, gas, and ice-cream industries.

An improved result is also confidently expected from Debenhams, whose figures are out on Friday.

Other results this week include English China Clay, Hubb and Son, Hodge Group, Associated Newspapers, Staxel, and Trafalgar House.

On the economic front, provisional trade figures for May are due around noon today while later in the afternoon comes publication of the Treasury's economic assessment. The April index of industrial production is expected on Thursday.

MR RAYMOND BARRE, vice-president of the Executive Commission of the EEC, does not exclude the possibility of "limited flexibility" between Common Market and other currencies.

"But it must be one that would not leave our countries alone bearing the burden of the international adjustment of exchange rates," he told "Vision," a European monthly magazine, published today.

Mr Barre said the international monetary system is undermined by the "massive and persistent" United States balance of payments deficit and superficially dislocated by speculative capital movements amplified by the Eurodollar market.

"It is thus vulnerable to accidents of the type we have just seen, which can be triggered off by rumours, official statements or even by apparently insignificant economic changes," he said.

He reiterated the Commission's proposal to regulate the Eurodollar market and of steps to stem the flood of speculative capital and apply concerted policy towards foreign capital.

"This means, principally, regulating the net foreign currency holdings of the commercial banks, controlling

Barre hints at easier EEC currency rules

the international debts of non-banking organisations, and holding back the national currency equivalents of excessive quantities of foreign exchange offered on the market."

"It also means the suppression of interest payments on community bank accounts opened by residents of outside countries and even, perhaps, the introduction of negative interest payments on such accounts," he said.

Mr Barre also said the Commission had proposed a study of a dual market system, which would allow for a "controlled rate" for current transactions and a "free rate" for capital transactions.

The EEC executive, he said, is against controls, but he noted that the international capital market is "constantly distorted by the conditions attached to the supply of

capital and by the huge volume of hot money."

Mr Barre said in "Vision" that the proper functioning of the EEC could not be guaranteed with floating exchange rates.

"All those concerned in the community's economy, not just in agriculture, need monetary rules to play the game by. A change in fixed parities changes the game overall, but the rules remain the same. With floating exchange rates, there are no longer any rules," he said.

Mr Barre conceded that achievement of economic and monetary union may be affected by the recent monetary crisis, but he does not expect it to be seriously harmful "provided things do not go on like this too long."

He listed three "fundamental conditions" which, if not gradually met, would

render economic and monetary union "a mere document... one without any relation to reality."

These conditions are: readiness of EEC members to carry out a policy of harmonious economic growth supported by greater financial solidarity and closer monetary collaboration; solution of the economic, monetary and financial problems linked to enlargement; and adoption of a joint position in international monetary problems, especially on the dollar.

Mr Barre said in the article that if the EEC agreed to a single currency, it would not be used as a reserve unit.

He called for international agreement for a "controlled growth" of various international forms of liquidity: gold, dollars, and special drawing rights.

"This would mean progressive slowing down in the increase of overseas dollar holdings, and the creation of SDRs not as a substitute for dollars but as a substitute for them in international liquidity," he said.

Traders seek simple VAT law

By TOM TICKELL

In a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, published today, the London Chamber of Commerce calls for a single rate of value added tax when the Government switches over to the new system in 1973.

It says that a single rate may seem a pipedream for political reasons but calls for an absolute maximum of two effective levels. If the aim is to tax luxuries or to redistribute income through a multiple rate system, the chamber declares, it will fail.

The memo does not commit itself on the crucial question of whether Britain should reverse its traditional policy and start taxing food as most Continental countries do under their VAT systems. It wants more information on the percentage incomes that the main social groups spend on food, and research into the extent that social security benefits could be increased if food was taxed.

The chamber calls for a full statistical report from the Government once a decision has been taken.

Zero rating

If food is to escape the taxman, the report wants it covered by a zero rating and not by exemption. There is a very real difference between the two. If food were covered by a zero rating—and therefore within the scheme—the retailer would be able to claim back the VAT element that had got into the cost indirectly. This would cover the tax paid on the fertiliser, the tractors and the milking machinery which would be passed on in the final price, unless there was some way in which the farmer could claim it back. If he was exempted he could not do so, for he would be outside the whole system. But if food was zero rated and was covered by VAT's administrative framework even though paying no tax, claiming would present no problems.

There is a plea that the tax should be run as flexibly as possible. The memo says that the Customs, which will administer it, should use a company's own records when dealing with remittances, and that it should accept the various practices used by different trades in matters of invoicing and payment.

Finally there is a strong attack on the idea that rates between the private and public sectors should differ and a call for the Chancellor to exempt businesses when they act for overseas principals and earn invisibles in the process.

Airlines to seek 5pc freight rise

The International Air Transport Association has agreed to raise cargo rates in most parts of the world, from October 1. The new rates showing rises of about 5 per cent in "modest, selective upwards adjustments," are subject to the approval of governments involved, IATA said.

The announcement came after a month-long IATA composite cargo rate conference which ended yesterday. Rate agreements cover North, Central and South America; Europe, the Middle East, East and West Africa and the South-west Pacific; Mid— and South Atlantic routes; South Pacific routes; and services between Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, and the South-west Pacific.

IATA said the rate increases were in a "continuing background of inflationary costs and the requirement for improved yields."

The new rates are designed to offer incentives for: containerised and unitised loads, IATA said, without major across-the-board increases.

Japan's growth rate cut

Japan's real economic growth rate in 1970 was 9.9 per cent, a five-year low, the Government's Economic Planning Agency has estimated.

The gross national expenditure, an equivalent of the gross national product, in the year to the end of March was estimated at \$202,000 million in nominal terms, up 16.5 per cent from 1969, the agency said. Final figures will be announced later.

The agency had predicted a growth rate of 17.3 per cent in nominal terms and 10.8 per cent in real terms for fiscal 1970. It said the low growth reflected a period of credit restraints.

Arab threat of Chrysler boycott

The conservative Lebanese newspaper "Al Jarida" has reported that the 18 nations in the Arab Economic Blockade against Israel may discuss the establishment of a Chrysler assembly plant in Israel.

Conference sources in Damascus withheld immediate comment on the report, but Mohammed Mahjoub, commissioner general of the Arab League Boycott of Israel said that about 12 western firms would be blacklisted for "violating the Arab boycott regulations." He would not elaborate or mention names.

Old friends worth an encore

Growth Fund: by JOHN COYNE

EVEN THOUGH markets seem to have run right out of steam for the moment, my second Growth Fund is continuing to perform well after an auspicious start. In the two months it has been going the capital appreciation has been more than 27 per cent compared with the 6 per cent improvement in the FT Index.

So it is still clearly paying to stick to my policy of seeking out special situations among the second-rank stocks. This week, however, I am sticking to my promise to readers to keep a watching brief on the first Growth Fund portfolio as it stood at the end.

If the second Growth Fund has been thrusting ahead nicely, the first has been no slouch either, as the accompanying table of an up-dated valuation of the portfolio as it stood when I last referred to it shows.

At that time I commented that it was a well balanced portfolio both for risk and prospects, with a yield matching the average on the FT Actuaries All Share Index. In view of the better-than-average growth prospects that the shares offered this seemed a very reasonable proposition as a fixed long-term portfolio, therefore. Since then, the shares have moved further ahead. Against the 118 per cent growth which the fund was showing at the end of the first 18 months of its life, it

is now showing a 154 per cent gain after just two additional months.

This, of course, means that the yield has dropped back to slightly below the average, since the market has not performed half as well. Even so, I do not yet see the need for any changes, and I still regard the fund as it stands as a sound long-term portfolio with plenty of action left in it.

Dixon's are my star performer, having quadrupled in value. Now that they have come up so far, however, they are gaining new friends, and the forecasts for the future trend of profits — unofficial but well informed, I believe — suggest that these shares will yet see the 200p mark. Certainly I am not rushing to take any profit.

When it is remembered that I took a profit of half the original holding after they had doubled, I am sitting on this investment at no cost.

Lex Service Group still keeps coming out with good news, and the warrants are still a good speculation. However, some of the doubts on the areas of diversification have yet to be settled to my satisfaction, so this would be a possible switch for someone wanting to improve the yield position.

There are some disappointments, too. Manchester Ship Canal, for instance, which because of the elections

HOW WE STAND				
Shares	Company	Buying price	Present value	
1,000	Dixon's Photographic	31	124	1,240
1,000	Tremlets	80	108	1,080
1,000	Martin Walter	46	65	650
1,500	Claude Rye	42	87	1,305
200	Manchester Ship Canal	240	214	428
1,000	Ariel Industries	39	52	520
1,500	Higgs & Hill	50	78	1,170
1,200	Fife Forge	30	45	540
1,500	Lex Service warrants	50	112	1,680
300	Sheaf Steam Shipping	187	200	600
2,000	Mari Investments	25	26	520
2,000	Dreamland Electrical	35	30	600
1,000	Raceliffs (Great Bridge)	44	68	680
1,500	Wrights Steels	30	40	600
1,400	Viscose Developments	49	55	1,078
	Cash			9
				12,705
				5,000
				7,705

Capital on 11.10.69

Profit after realised dealing expenses

TEXTILES

Is cheaper cloth too expensive?

By PETER LENNOX-KERR

In step with the textile industry's technological progress since the war there has been a decline in the traditional areas such as the Lancashire cotton industry. This is understandable, as the skill needed to produce a cheap cotton fabric is not comparable with the skills needed for a sophisticated warp-knit nylon or a textured polyester double knit.

This trend has put two questions in the minds of textile specialists. The first concerns the future for the world cotton industry, while the other involves the viability of sections of the newer industry in the Common Market.

It has long been argued that there is a case for putting cotton mills in the cotton fields and woollen and worsted mills in the sheep-rearing areas.

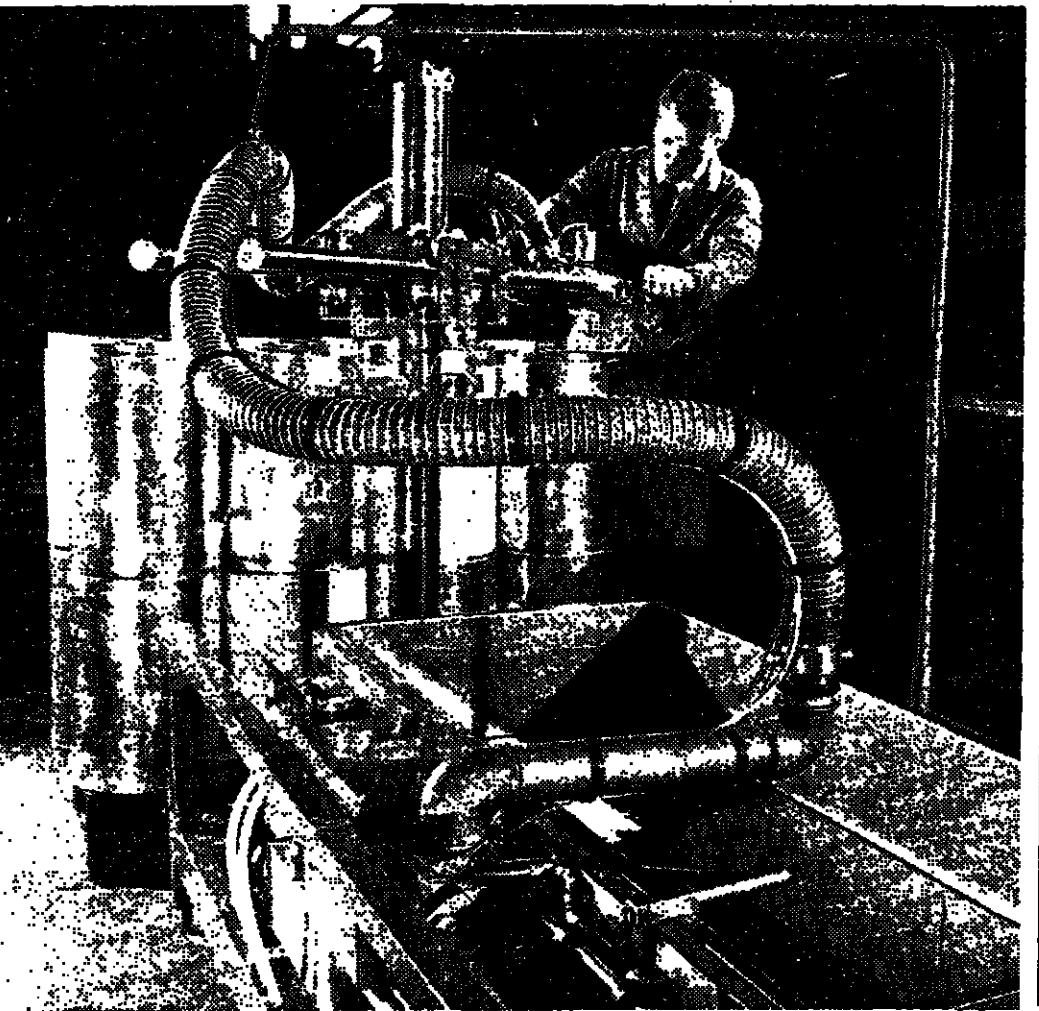
The cynics may say that the mills in the middle of the American Corn Belt are busily engaged in producing synthetic blends and probably all-synthetic constructions, thereby gradually destroying the cotton trade, but the concept is still reasonable.

But in modern industrial societies such as those of Western Europe, the United States, and Japan, it is questionable whether we can afford to make cheap cloths from inexpensive raw materials and allow our technologies to be diluted.

Technological content must increase. The development of high-speed filament yarn texturing equipment, draw texturing which is now being commercialised, watchlike precision of high-speed knitting and stitch-bonding machines, jet and probably solvent dyeing techniques, and the production of fabrics direct from polymer as a continuous process, all offer chances to scientifically advanced societies.

By the same token, the system of Lancashire looms weaving traditional cloths should be left to those countries that can use it to advantage.

Inside the Common Market, a number of textile industry leaders accept that Britain's membership can offer them openings in specific areas of the industry such as yarn processing and double jersey knitting, but it is also accepted that parts of Lancashire, and Yorkshire will suffer seriously and that many firms will be forced out of business.



Streamlined filling of palletised drums at the Newhaven factory of Neumo using the company's latest semi-automatic industrial machine which can fill four five-gallon drums a minute and one 45-gallon drum every two minutes.

Points from reports

Bankers Investment Trust: Directors hope that the proposed tax changes which will not become fully effective until 1973, will prove advantageous to trust companies in the long term. They anticipate that the increased dividend will be maintained next year.

Mothercare: Chairman says that their policy is to have very few direct manufacturers who are growing with the company. Mothercare will continue to finance expansion through short-term bank loans.

Office and Electronic Machines: Chairman says in his annual statement that 1971 started well with an increase in profits over the first 4 months as compared with 1970. He is confident that 1971 will be at least as good as previous year. Board is currently considering various ways of using improved liquidity to expand operations and increase profits.

Short circuit printing

MAKING printed circuits is a fairly complicated technique. But sometimes customers have brought master drawings to GSPK (Electronics), in Harrogate, gone off to lunch, and collected the finished product the same afternoon.

Speedy delivery is one of the main factors in the rapid growth of the company, says Mr Graham Keddie, a science graduate of Leeds University, who began the business from his home in Leeds, helped by his wife, in 1964.

A year later the firm moved into its present premises, a new factory at Hookstone Park, with only a handful of employees. Today there are 150.

Not only does GSPK produce high quality printed circuit boards, it also runs a complete printed circuit service with supporting facilities such as electronic assembly and plastic injection-moulding departments.

In addition to the home market it is also keenly interested in exports, and another West Riding company, IXP of Yeading, has been appointed to handle all the export commitments.

Mr Keddie and his team have launched three new products.

The first is a nylon moulded transistor pad; the second is heat-resistant nylon insulating bush; and the third is a high-temperature nylon insulating bush for use with power transistors.

One of GSPK's main lines is printed circuits with plated through holes, a technique which gives reliable front-to-back connection for double-sided printed circuits at a low cost.

CONCEALED behind rows of old cottages that line the main street of Oley is the modern office building that is the headquarters of A. Ogden and Sons, popularly known as the "Spacemakers."

The company covers a wide range including demolition, excavation, quarrying, metal reclamation, sales of earthmoving plant throughout the world and of Yorkshire stone in the home market, plant hire, and development, heavy engineering and fabrication of a wide variety of plant and transport accessories.

Four directors recently covered more than 70,000 air miles in the course of visits to overseas countries. First off the

ground was Mr Norman White, director of Ogden's Oley, which specialises in the sale of used earthmoving equipment. His was a five-week export drive.

Other travelling directors were Mr Joseph Ogden, managing director of the excavation company, who spent nine days in Tokyo; while Mr Victor Ogden, managing director of the demolition company, visited the United States with a fellow director, Mr Colin Redpath, to study the latest developments and techniques there.

One product for which the board expects a big market is a rock scoop, specially designed and developed by Ogden. The bucket is stronger and lighter than similar models and enables a bucket with a bigger capacity to be fitted to any machine. It is also lower priced than other buckets.

Ogden's demolition experts are rapidly knocking into oblivion the old "Yorkshire Street" Leeds and other buildings to be demolished on the site include the old Stock Exchange, the Leeds Savings Bank, and the Leeds Savings Bank.

SPEAR & JACKSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

"We expect that the profit in 1971 will be higher than in 1970." Stephen M. de Bartolomé Chairman A.G.M. June 11th, 1971.

FOUR YEAR GROWTH RECORD					
Year	Turnover £000's	Pre-Tax Profit £000's	Earnings per share p.	Dividends per share p.	Net Assets per share p.
1970	10,426	700	12.5p	3.75p	97p
1969	6,486	571	8.0p	3.37p	91p
1968	3,818	511	6.7p	2.97p	85p
1967	3,325	370	5.6p	2.87p	80p

For Copies of the full Report write to The Secretary, Spear & Jackson International Ltd., Savile Street East, Sheffield S4 7UR

The Group comprises thirteen U.K. and Overseas Companies and two associated Companies specialising in the manufacture of special tool steels, saws and hand tools for industrial, agricultural and domestic use, cutlery and saw mill products.

EUROPE • NORTH AMERICA • AUSTRALIA • SOUTH AFRICA

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £8.00 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch.

Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.60 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

SITUATIONS

British Ropes International
Group of Companies

STEEL DIVISION—PETERLEE, CO. DURHAM

TECHNICAL MANAGER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced men for the above position, responsible for the Works Manager, at the Wire Mill located at Peterlee, Co. Durham.

- The main responsibilities for this post will include:
- Implementing and maintaining Technical and Quality Control procedures and Standard Practices.
 - Participating in Technical developments.
 - Advising the Works Manager of all technical matters that affect factory performance.

Ideally, the successful candidate will possess a minimum qualification of A.I.M. or B.Sc. (Metallurgy) coupled with at least three years' experience in an applied technical function in a metallurgical industry. Experience in Steel Wire is desirable but not essential. Applicants should have pronounced aptitude for organisation and working effectively with other Managers both in the same plant and outside.

Salary will be determined in accordance with qualifications and experience and other conditions of service will include non-confidentiality and fully detailed conditions stating age, education, qualifications, experience, posts held (in chronological order), present post and salary, should be addressed to:

Group Staff Personnel Officer,
BRITISH ROPES LIMITED,
Warrington Hall,
Doncaster, Yorkshire.

to arrive not later than Friday, 25th June, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HERTFORDSHIRE

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT: QUANTITY SURVEYORS SECTION
(Principal Quantity Surveyor—C. M. Nott, FRICS)

Vacancies exist for:

1. SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR*
50 Grade—£2,106 to £2,751 p.a.
2. QUANTITY SURVEYORS*
AP/IV/50 (to Bar)—£1,776 p.a. to £2,556 p.a.
3. JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS
Trainee Grade/AP/III—£489 to £1,776 p.a.
4. SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (QS)
T/5/6—£1,515 to £2,025 p.a.
5. TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (DATA PROCESSING)
T/1/5—£429 to £1,776 p.a.

Scheduling of components, coding for computer processing, etc., are the main duties. A knowledge of building or working up desirable but not essential.

Industrialised and rationalised methods of construction applied to large and varied building programmes.

Maximum delegation of responsibility within group and team working. Cost planning techniques applied based on user requirement analysis. Computer-aided data processing for pre- and post-contract services.

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. All posts are permanent and subject to national conditions. Car use allowances available. Remount expenses, lodging and travelling allowances payable in appropriate cases: assistance with house purchase. Time-limited rates and salaries may be available at short notice.

Application forms from Geoffrey Fayell, MBE, FRIBA, County Architect, County Hall, Hertford, Herts., returnable by Thursday, 21st July, 1971.

Borough of
Swinton and PendleburyBOROUGH ENGINEERS AND
SURVEYORS DEPARTMENTAPPOINTMENT OF
SEWAGE WORKS MANAGER

Applications are invited for the above post, salary within Grade AP/IV/50 (£1,515 to £2,025 p.a.).

Applicants should be members of the Institution of Sewerage Engineers and Surveyors and have had experience in the management of modern sewage works with electricity driven pumps and machinery and should be able to make routine and emergency visits to all parts of the sewerage system. A knowledge of sewerage engineering and the ability to deal with the public is essential. A knowledge of sewerage engineering and the ability to deal with the public is essential.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, and three references, to the Borough Engineer and Surveyors, Town Hall, Swinton, Manchester, M27 2AD.

Previous applicants need not submit a further application for the appointment as their application will be considered.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

The closing date for applications is Friday, July 16, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Hertfordshire County Council

PISHEOBURY SCHOOL
SAWBRIDGEWORTH

DEPUTY HEADMASTER required at this Senior Approved School for 70 boys aged 11-15. Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

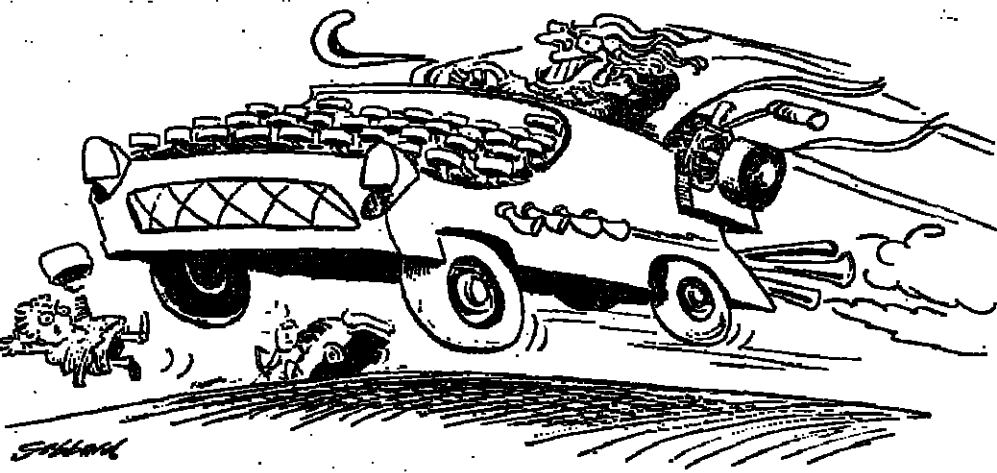
Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, Herts. SG13 7JG. Salary scale £1,845-£2,557 p.a. Details and application forms from the Headmaster.

Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Mr. J. H. P. Smith, Pishobury School, Sawbridge, H

MOTURING GUARDIAN



Telling it like it is?

by IAN BREACH

MY LOCAL PAPER last week carried a review of the Firenze (we tested it here on May 31): it read like the complete pastiche of everything bad that has ever been put into print by a motoring correspondent, even overreaching the archetype at one point to confess that the author had two convictions for dangerous driving. Needless to say, everything about the car was marvellous, driving it the experience of a lifetime, returning it a rending of the heart. With no apologies, and no nonsense about dog eating dog, I offer my own nauseating version in the current fad for trendy road tests.

THE SUN was shining brightly as we sped out of London the other day in the latest Cornaranger, very kindly lent to us by the leading distributors, Messrs Crankweb and Gudgeonpin. Although traffic was heavy on the three lanes of the North Circular Road, we were able to keep up a steady average of 55 mph right round the ring road, for this is a car designed to take all the sweat out of jam-busting.

One quick, snappy change down the incredibly smooth gears and we were out and away past all those crawling commercials and dozy day-dreamers. We clocked just ten minutes for the nine miles from King's Cross to the M1, and settled down at 54.00 revs to beat another of our records: the trip to a favourite hostelry hard by the Lincoln Bypass.

An hour and a quarter later we were sitting in front of two foaming pints pulled by mine host at the Four Wheel Drift. Sammy Silverstone, Potter, leaned over the bar, anxious to hear what we thought of the beast.

Spike, my "co" on this particular thrash, took a long swallow of light and bitter and pronounced: "Bloody fantastic. Spike's a man to keep it short and snappy. I gave the Cornaranger a few of the specs and we all wandered outside and ambled round the auto. 'Let's have a look at the elastic band,' suggested Spike. He removed a couple of dead blackbirds from the front grille and opened the bonnet.

145 horses

"One hundred and forty five horses hiding in that lot," I ventured, and Sammy looked surprised. I explained: the new upstarts camshaft, clarinet ports, and triple-honed pots brought the old Cornar's net oomph up to 28 bhp. Spike spoke. "It goes like a bloody bomb."

He was right—coming up

we'd shot off the A1 and gone via Stamford: even though it was market day, we went through the burg like a dose of the old proverbial with everything going for us—racing shifts over the humpback and a timely handbrake-turn at the Town Hall corner (for which—woops!—apologies to the dear old soul with the bag of vegetables).

Sammy ran his finger along the neat cowwork lines, kicked the wheels a couple of times. (64) Thunderstrikes, and cocked his spaziel eyes at the keys. I winked at Spike. "OK," agreed "you get in the saddle and Spike'll mind the store (I can never understand it, but Spike never seems to mind doing us this sort of favour)."

I was hardly in the navigational position before Sammy had slipped into bottom notch, throttled up to 3 grand on the tach, and let fly with the clutch. The hounds of hell weren't in it. We screamed out of the yard and just made it to the not-for-ever-remember by the brewery as Sammy dropped the last cog into place.

Round of 301

Back at the boozer, Spike was finishing off a round of 301 with a crowd of mechanics from the tune-up clinic. He turned, as his last arrow fell, following the other two, into double top, and asked, "How was the Costa Brava then?" Sammy brought out some pies, the chat turned to next week's meet, and three hours later, having sent the local pre-see tottering on his way (a useful man to know, says Sammy) we set off for home.

I don't know how many millions there were in the old red stuff, but it seemed to sharpen up Spike's driving no end: we pulled up outside his pad just as the Mike Raven piper was starting.

Well that's the new Corn: for those in the know, no need to write a spec list (The nitty-gritty on page 56—Ed.). Ours was standard except for the Thunderstrikes, the blown T powerplant (see the power bulge), stiffened struts, and rally bulges.

The straps are reckoned to be one up on the last lot, but personally I never use them: I like to feel free to get the hell out in a hurry if there's any drama. Old and new also had stereo radio and tape (lent by Plugs of Mayfair), electric windows and sunroof fitted by Smarters of Brixton, and telephone put in by Contact of Belgravia. Our verdict? Varoom!

LETTERS

Nader's raiders

IT IS about time Ralph Nader concerned himself with the roadworthiness of vehicles before a collision rather than worrying solely about the situation that occurs after the impact has taken place.

It may be argued that American manufacturers design vehicles for their own domestic circumstances which provide for a maximum speed limit of around 60 mph. Nevertheless their cars are driven frequently at high speeds on German, French, and Italian roads. Few of them are directionally stable at 100 mph, and they could certainly not stop quickly enough if the Citroen or Mercedes in front needed to apply emergency braking in a crisis.

On our side of the Atlantic we still believe that "prevention is better than cure." It is no consolation to us to know that when our cars are struck by uncontrollable juggernauts, the occupants are enclosed in padded cells.

Clifford Johnson.

Sevenoaks, Kent.

THE SAFETY arguments about toughened glass versus laminated have to my mind an accident which I came on some years ago a few seconds after it had happened. The first car was fitted with "triplex" and the driver and his passenger had their heads jammed through it, unpleasantly lacerated, but not badly hurt. The other car had toughened glass, and it was the occupants who were broken and not the glass. The driver was dead with a depressed skull fracture, and I think also a broken neck, while his passenger was unconscious with his face smashed, rather in the fashion of an orange thrown at a brick wall.

What is wanted is some plastic or plastic laminate, thicker than the human skull which will neither break, shatter, nor rigidly resist, but instead deform elastically under impact.

John Paul.

FOOTNOTE

THE DISCREPANCY between figures quoted here and in the United States last week for accident rates sprang from two sources: whether to use all accidents instead of just deaths and whether to base them on all vehicles and not merely cars which still leaves the large pedestrian casualty proportion here unbalancing the statistical comparison. Accepting the American figure of 4.9 per hundred million miles, the British death rate for 1970 works out at 5.9. In other words, one more person was killed here every hour than in the US. And as we pointed out last Friday, the death rate involving pedestrian deaths is 2.8 in the United Kingdom and slightly more than four in the US. This should hardly divert our attention from the fact that absolute safety standards on both sides of the Atlantic cry out for much more drastic action. The like-for-like and relative-figures treatment generates heat but not a great deal of light.

IAN BREACH.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Yellow River is Gold Cup prospect

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

The Royal colt, Charlton, is now 7-2 favourite for Thursday's Ascot Gold Cup. The book-makers say he would be favourite even if Mr David Robinson decides to go to Meadowley in the race instead of keeping him for Friday's Hardwicke Stakes.

When Charlton beat Yellow River at Sandown recently, the latter was set an impossible task in trying to get him 13lb. At level weights, Yellow River could reverse placings, provided there is no more rain and 10-1 each way is a price worth taking.

The difference between staying two miles and staying for two and a half miles for the Gold Cup are two entirely different propositions. It is that fact which is the key to the Gold Cup, for of a mile after entering the straight which is the telling factor and where so many presumed favourites fail.

Therefore, it is not much use going back to the form in last year's St Leger to discover the winner of the Gold Cup. The only horse in the field to have proved himself at the distance is Rick Rol.

He finished second to Ramin in the French equivalent and there is no doubt if Ramin had been entered for Thursday's race he would be a very short priced favourite.

Ladbroke's offer 2-1 against high jumper and Geoff Lewis being the most successful jockey at the Royal meeting. Geoff is at 6-1. Joe has a few years' experience with the Gerard and Charlton. Lewis will be on a few bankers for Lord Sturges and believe his second year at the helm will be a success. He is a winner or two. Nevertheless, I like the look of Lester's mounts best, for Vincent O'Brien is putting him to two pretty smart two-year-olds, apart from his other rides.

Mon Plaisir is now a definite runner in the Royal Hunt Cup and is a 10-1 favourite. Again his chance depends upon the going. If it is heavy he will start at about 10-1. Mame came away from Sandown recently with the impression that seven furlongs is Mon Plaisir's best distance. Even his trainer, Harold Wallington, has conceded this. As for the case, the reason was that the colt had won the seven furlong Victoria Cup and had failed to repeat the feat at Sandown over a mile.

I do not share this view. At Sandown Geoff Lewis tried to ride a waiting race because of his big weight. He then found himself with too much to do against a useful opponent who was receiving 25lb. For me it was a tremendous performance on the part of Mon Plaisir and his defeat had nothing to do with lack of stamina.

You cannot afford to give away weight and distance up the Sandown hill. Besides, he won over a mile last season. If the ground is heavy enough Mon Plaisir will win the Hunt Cup easily. Lonsborough Boy and Lester Piggott's mount, Festina, are the two second favourites in the Hunt Cup betting. Festina's current race at Newbury suggested that he is coming back to form while Whistling Glory is another strongly fancied candidate.

After a lean spell Ryan Price's horses are beginning to find the form again. Guyver was an easy two-year-old winner for him at Newmarket before Bruce Hobbs scored a double in the other two-year-olds. As for pinning my faith in Ryan Price this afternoon when Lester Piggott is going to give his thousands of followers a very profitable prelude to the big Royal Ascot meeting tomorrow.

At Brighton in the afternoon he has four first-rate chances on Castle Road (20), Chateau d'If (20), Royal Palm (20) and Dancing Cap (40) and his stint of "overtime" at Leicester in the evening should see him successful on the Royal Ascot. The four-year-old is a 10-1 favourite at Leicester in the evening should see him successful on the Royal Ascot.

By HARRY HEYMER

Follow Lester Piggott

If my summing up of today's results are accurate at Brighton and Leicester, champion jockey Lester Piggott is going to give his thousands of followers a very profitable prelude to the big Royal Ascot meeting tomorrow.

At Brighton in the afternoon he has four first-rate chances on Castle Road (20), Chateau d'If (20), Royal Palm (20) and Dancing Cap (40) and his stint of "overtime" at Leicester in the evening should see him successful on the Royal Ascot. The four-year-old is a 10-1 favourite at Leicester in the evening should see him successful on the Royal Ascot.

His next best mount appears to be Another Palm, also in a "seller" at Leicester. Geoff Todd has a small stable and his booking of the champion is most significant. The four-year-old is kept mainly to this type of race but this season has been competing in much better company and has run well in most of them, including a third in Persian Picture and Sir Bert in a good handicap at Ripon. This drop in class, even with 8lb 11lb, should see him successful again.

The outstanding bet at Edinburgh's evening fixture is Aberdeen (713). This three-year-old is sent on the long journey from Hampshire by Bill Marshall and if he runs as well as he did when 6th to Heave To at Lingfield in May, he will need a lot of beating. It was Heave To who came out on Saturday to win the top class Ford Cortina Cup at York, beating some of the best handicap sprinters in the country.

Six out of seven

● The Guardian selections were on the mark on Saturday with six out of seven winners at the Sandown Jackpot meeting—Yippee (11-10), Dapper Dan (evens), Premeno (9-2), Knavish Lad (9-2), Cratloe Rocket (9-4) and Russian Dancer (9-4). Of the 33 races on Saturday, the Guardian selections were successful in 15.

Brighton-Leicester

● Low numbers are favoured in the draw over five and six furlongs at this meeting, left-hand track. Conf. Yippee is top favourite here, ahead of Lester Piggott, Royal Palm and the Marston. The winners in the 10 furlong races are John Dunlop, Richmond Sturdy and Sam Armstrong.

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 00 Castle Road | 3 30 Man of Courage |
| 2 30 CHATEAU D'IF (nsp) | 4 00 Royal Hat |
| 3 00 Sound Barrier | 4 20 Dancing Cap |
- TOTAL DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30. GOING: Good to firm.

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 00 Royal Ride | 8 20 Castle |
| 7 25 Another Palm (nb) | 8 50 Complanct |
| 7 50 Unlucky | 9 20 Crepello Gift |

BUSINESS

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

CITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER AIRPORT—CONCESSIONS
Applications are invited for the operation of the following concessions in the Manchester Airport: (a) High Class Club Shop and (b) Restaurant.
Tenders are invited for the operation of the following concessions in the Manchester Airport: (a) High Class Club Shop and (b) Restaurant.
Tenders are invited for the operation of the following concessions in the Manchester Airport: (a) High Class Club Shop and (b) Restaurant.

LEGAL NOTICES

CRUMPLIE LIMITED
MANCHESTER
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following is a list of the names of the persons who are entitled to receive dividends from the company, in respect of the shares held by them, as at the close of business on the 1st day of June 1971.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following is a list of the names of the persons who are entitled to receive dividends from the company, in respect of the shares held by them, as at the close of business on the 1st day of June 1971.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

STOVE ENAMELLING OF SMALL ALUMINIUM OR STEEL PARTS (up to 10in. x 4in. x 2in.)

Dip-Moulding in PVC. Our modern high-capacity plant is available to supply high-quality work at competitive prices.

Inquiries to Mr Stevenson.

RIVETING SYSTEMS LIMITED

Bare Hill, Todmorden, Lancashire.

FOR SALE

PLANT AND MACHINERY

WARDS for construction equipment
All types of construction equipment for sale, including excavators, bulldozers, graders, etc. Contact: THOS. W. WARD LTD, 100, Victoria Road, London SW1A 1JL.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

HOUSES

1930 DETACHED CORNER HOUSE (Near Centre)
Hall, 2 Reception, Morning Room, Kitchen, 3 Double Bedrooms, Bathroom, Sep. W.C. Garage, Full Gas Central Heating, 100 sq. ft. garden, Freehold, 19,450.

Telephone 928 6937.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

AMERICAN HOUSE and family room, 100 sq. ft. garden, 19,450.

BUSINESSES

CASINO, low established with Gaming Licence, City Centre, Liverpool, 19,450.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

ROLL-TOP DESK, any cond. VA 135 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M3 2JL.

WANTED

PIANO WANTED by Musician, 19,450.

BUSINESS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

POLYMER BAGS, 19,450.

Edinburgh

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 15 Aberdeen | 8 35 Sovereign Plus |
| 7 40 Conchy | 9 00 Trophic |
| 7 50 Fortunes Hope | 9 25 Rolling High |

Laver still deserves the top rating

Pastase could be the best player in the world on any surface. If they seed 16, Roche, could Cliff Richey, Marty Messerschmidt, and another nonplayer, be the best. Andre Gimeno, Clay Grabner, Roy Emerson, Roy Taylor and Dennis Ralston, would all be strong candidates for a second place.

It is easy to choose the first seven women. Margaret Court must be at the top, Billie Jean King second, Evonne Goolagong third, and Rosemary Casby fourth. Margaret Court, the champion, fifth and sixth places between Nancy Gunter's usual record in the United States and her semi-final in Paris, a disappointing loss to a home victory over Miss Kasal of the Hurlingham.

Frances Harlow Durr must seventh, while eighth place could go to either the French quarter-finalist last year or He Gourlay who did so well to reach the French final last year. Shirley Fry Melville and Patti Berg might also have been among challengers there but all of them have lost a certain amount of form and confidence recently.

Ken Rosewall, Bristol's first open champion in 1969, succumbed to the mighty serving of the American Arthur Ashe at Redlands yesterday. The supremely confident Ashe struck a dozen clean aces and as many other service winners in a 7-6, 6-5 victory which carries him to the final of this year's morning against Rod Laver.

Ashe's serving was a suitably dramatic climax to only the second full day's play in this Wills tournament promoted for the 1971 Championship Tennis Centre cost £20,000. The centre cost and although there were empty places when play began, the earliest arrivals had to wait for more than three hours.

Laver reached the semi-final when the American Marty Riessen suddenly lost confidence and control and went down 4-6, 3-6 in a nervously handled match.

Laver had extinguished the last British challenge by overcoming Roger Taylor by 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Yet it was a defeat from which Laver's spirit was at least temporarily renaissance about both his stamina and fitness after his recent cancer injury. "Psychologically, I'm over the biggest hurdle," he said. "I've got 100 per cent but I've passed the stage where I am afraid my back might break down at any moment."

Laver, who moved and served with a grace and speed that earned second set might, even-

er than starting something new. This had been a splendidly even, eventful race, maintaining suspense right up to the finish. The winner, the German, when Hertog had taken over the yellow jersey on four separate occasions: in the time trial prologue, and then in turn from his rivals, the Swiss, the Dutchman, and then Hertog on a short-term loan from the Swiss rider, Hubschmid, and finally, with his most gallant effort, the Bourgoin stage, when he won the Dutchman's jersey. A different story from 1968, when Hertog had controlled the race like the Earl Marshal presiding at a state procession.

Duchemin had the idea of an opponent. Small and tenacious, he was even stronger than Hertog on the hills with a calculated approach, contrasted with the Dutchman's natural confidence. If he could have ridden the race over again, Duchemin would have been attacked on the climbing stages, and he would then have banked everything on the mountain time trial at Portofino, Duchemin apart. Hubschmid would have been sent out to a good fight, so that the Dutchman, the Ciccios, who seemed shadow every attack except the last, would be left.

Once again Phil Edwards of the *Times* was the best of the British riders. His seventh place overall in this field was worthier than his

steadily steady golf, brought in a 67 and could sink back lustily in the hole with his handglove. At the same time, the other players were plying him with Nalgae and they also had also finished and they called Gallagher, had only qualified for the third round on the marvellous score of 69.

To occupy three of the first four places was another extraordinary feature of the event and should be a record in the history of the tournament.

Poor Hunt began steadily topped and even two strokes topped before the turn need not have been fatal. With five holes to play, he was in a bad way and the 16th, like the other par fives, was in reach of a humdum iron shot to the green drives. But Hunt's tee shot was a disaster and he stepped back on the right of the 14th he coughed out of bounds, and the 15th he killed his cause. A 74 on a par 5 was a disaster and his partner would have given him glory. He took 79. The failure of one of the players was a surprise. Gallagher, the symbol of steadiness, especially after an awful collapse on the 15th hole, was in a bad way. It is always pleasant to see a player in the high places, and he led a good putt on the 18th to finish with a 72. He was a good player, but he had a stroke, a fortunate stroke, that took him out of the tournament. The bunker shot round the side the 16th green might well have been a hedge but for the hole in the middle of the green. He was a good player, but he had a stroke, a fortunate stroke, that took him out of the tournament.

Behind Gallagher, finished the 18th hole. He was a good player, but he had a stroke, a fortunate stroke, that took him out of the tournament. The bunker shot round the side the 16th green might well have been a hedge but for the hole in the middle of the green. He was a good player, but he had a stroke, a fortunate stroke, that took him out of the tournament.

Others too will remember the

[illegible]

Winning their sixth Gloucestershire Cup match in succession, Leamington washed over Worcester at New Road on Saturday. It is inexorably as the tide comes in that the Worcestershire did their utmost to stop the flow, but although they were at times at a disadvantage, for a time there was always a chance of inevitability about Leamington's victory.

Attacking and defending, Leamington must the right proportions, attacking all the old flair which came from them through last season's captain, and the new players, and the Worcestershire total of 100 with six wickets and five runs in hand. After Barry Wood had directed Leamington into a position of safety with a fine innings of 58, Clive Lloyd himself had defeated 83, to earn the match for the home side.

Leamington put their opposition to such a much with the aid of a secure defence, and the softest wicket but rather a target. At first it seemed this would be a formidable task, but with a half century in 30 minutes, the Worcestershire had scored 100 in 34 overs, and at the end of the first 215.

Leamington's innings was a mixture of coolness and belligerence. Wood's first Worcestershire round after the war, took two wickets for 31 runs, and Clive Lloyd and Emswenger were the only batsmen to survive 30 minutes. "Easy, easy," chanted the old Trafford fans, and in the end it was just that

For Gallager prone to weaken in adversity, or surrender hope when things go amiss, the victory of Bernard Gallagher in the Arlino tournament at the Royal Norwich was a classic stroke. It proved again that in a strange and ancient game anything is possible. Gallagher started the last round eight strokes behind Bernard Hunt and finished four ahead of him, one of the largest swings with in memory. His total of 282 (80, 80, 67) was one stroke lower than Nagle's. Peter Butler and Coles were third and fourth.

It must be a very long time. It occurred in freakish conditions. Anyone has won a major tournament with an 80 among his scores, and Gallagher began with a burden. That he played so wonderfully well afterwards was tribute to his unquenchable spirit and determination.

Very few young golfers regard the game as a pastime. It is a career. Gallagher's self-assurance is remarkable. Furthermore a suggestion by Eric Brown that he was standing too far from the ball for the driver seemed to help him in an inconsistency that has plagued him for a year or more. Throughout the event he stood a few inches nearer and drove long and straight. This was the foundation of a confidence that also embraced his putting; on the foundation greens he had only 69 putts in the last three rounds.

If Gallagher's performance is remarkable, the turn of events on the last pleasant summer afternoon was equally so. With Hunt, on Monday's 68, six ahead of Nagle and five ahead of the pedestrian finisher, was in prospect. Gallagher, playing

Heath to keep options open

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Heath's statement to the Commons on a fine Tory table for Parliament's decision on the terms of entry into the Common Market is likely to be made towards the end of this week—and the odds are that it will leave MPs none the wiser about the timing of the decisive vote.

It became clear at the weekend that Mr Heath was in no hurry to commit himself publicly on the choice between a midsummer vote and a delay until October or November. The odds are still somewhat tilted towards the autumn, but the Prime Minister has not yet closed the option of a vote in late July or early August.

However, the chronic anxiety of Prime Ministers to keep their options open is not the principle reason for Mr Heath's reluctance to give a firm time-table. An even more pressing reason is his urgent desire to maintain the momentum towards Europe in Britain's continuing talks with the Six—a momentum which he personally initiated in his summit meeting with President Pompidou.

The fear in Whitehall is that a firm announcement in the Commons this week that the final parliamentary vote was to be put off until after the summer recess would mean the loss of the head of steam so laboriously built up. It is felt that the representatives of the Six would assume that there was no longer any immediate urgency in the negotiations, and that the atmosphere of haste would be lost.

That is the last thing Mr Heath and his more enthusiastically European colleagues want to happen whatever the timing of the parliamentary vote. But there are also signs that some passionately pro-Market Ministers and backbenchers are still pressing for urgency at Westminster, and are seeking to persuade the Cabinet to return to its original plan to hold the vote before the long recess. Several backbenchers who hold this view have written to Government business managers in the Commons urging the Government to think again. Not least of their considerations is the fear that, with the economy clearly moving from bad to worse, a favourable decision will become more difficult with every additional delay. On the other hand, an early decision might well help to stimulate business investment which has so far been held up by uncertainty on the market.

None of these arguments which Ministers would be likely to dismiss. But the over-riding consideration on their minds is the political capital which Mr Wilson would be able to make out of even the thinnest hint of a shift in the Government's position. They are very anxious not to provide Mr Wilson with an opportunity to duck the issue of principle involved in British entry in favour of a noisy party campaign over procedure. However, if Mr Wilson's interest in attacking any suggestion of haste in reaching a decision, they are at a loss to understand why strong pro-European in the Labour leadership have joined so enthusiastically in the campaign. They had expected, perhaps naively, that the Jenkins faction would share the Government's desire for the earliest possible decision.

Wilson wrong, says Thorpe, page 7

Knife clue for police

As police continue to hunt for the killer of an 18-year-old youth found stabbed to death on waste ground at Bromley, Kent, a knife found yesterday near the scene was being examined by experts.

Police with dogs had searched for a murder weapon on thickly wooded wasteland near Sunningdale Park golf course, where Charles Anthony Hedges, of Woodlands Park Road, Greenwich, was found by two youths on Saturday night after he had been stabbed five times through the chest and heart.

Attempt to save UCS

Continued from page one

The unions intended to bring all possible political pressure to bear on the Government to ensure that it carried out what they regarded as its commitments to the company, the workers, and the people of Scotland. Although Mr Douglas declined to comment on the union's suggestion that the company felt it was getting a raw deal from the Government, he made it clear that the circumstances were different from those which had precipitated requests for help in the past.

The company, he said, was now poised to move forward into a position of permanent viability. The previous grants and loans—amounting to a total of £20.2 millions—had been

Engineers will demand big increase

By KEITH HARPER

The Government will have to face within the next month the most severe test to its pay policy yet when three million engineering workers put in a claim for a substantial wage rise from the beginning of next year.

The claim will be formulated at the annual conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at Torquay next week. It will be presented to the employers before the end of July, and will almost certainly be based on a seven-point plan put forward by the engineering union.

The claim is likely to be couched in these terms:

1 A substantial rise and an increase on all minimum rates from January 1.

2 No productivity strings.

3 Four weeks annual holiday, plus 10 days statutory holiday.

4 Guaranteed pay for employees unable to work because of production problems.

5 Further progress towards equal pay which has to be introduced totally by the end of 1975.

6 Extra money for those on nights during statutory holidays.

7 The elimination of all penalty clauses covering holidays.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president of the engineers' union, who will lead the negotiations, does not want to be tied to a specific claim. His first priority is to raise the hourly rate of

47p paid to engineers under the national agreement, and to leave the rest to local plants to improve earnings by their own negotiations.

It looks as though the CSEU will come out against another long-term pay agreement on the basis that it tends to leave engineering workers behind when the cost of living and wages elsewhere rise sharply.

The forthcoming talks between Mr Scanlon and the Engineering Employers' Federation will be watched with feverish interest by the Government, which has certainly managed to bring the level of pay settlements down in the public sector.

If Mr Scanlon can obtain a good deal from the EEF, it will do much to raise the expectations of other workers in the coming round of autumn pay talks.

Breath tests wildly out

Continued from page one

"Nature" in 1968 by the late Professor G. G. Muir, in which the "Alcotest 80" was found to give positive readings when the subject had drunk nearly 30 milligrams of alcohol or less than half the legally permissible amount. In 118 "Alcotest" readings, when the blood alcohol content was actually less than 80 milligrams, 10 tests gave false positive readings—a rate of error of 77 per cent.

The study concluded: "The 'Alcotest 80' reagent tubes are difficult to read, particularly in bad light. As a screen test for disease, it would be rejected out-of-hand by the medical profession because of the exceptionally high false positive levels."

Strangely in view of these reports, the British Government appears to have done little independent testing of the "Alcotest" tubes in laboratory conditions. In a written reply on June 15, 1967, Mr Roy Jenkins, then Home Secretary, stated that in tests conducted by the Forensic Science Laboratory at Aldermaston, "Alcotest" gave eight false positive readings in 39 analyses, a rate of error of 25 per cent.

Since then, Government spokesmen have attributed most of the false positives obtained in roadside tests to delays in getting blood samples or faulty specimens, an explanation which is clearly inadequate.

The focus on false positives, which are of course of concern to "civil libertarians" because they lead to wrongful arrest, has obscured an even more serious problem, that of false negatives, when the motorist is above the legal limit, but does not register as positive on the breathalyzer.

In the Insurance Institute's study, breath-testing devices manufactured by Lion Laboratories, of Cardiff, which are being used experimentally in Britain and Northern Ireland, had false negative readings as high as 77 per cent. In many instances, drivers who had one-and-a-half times the legal blood alcohol limit failed to register as positive and would have been allowed to go free without a blood test.

The problem of drunken drivers being wrongly freed has been almost totally ignored because it fails to show up in government statistics. In Britain last year, of 73,455 motorists given a breath test by the police, 29,586 were found to be negative, many of whom would almost certainly have been

found to have had a blood alcohol concentration above the 80mg limit if a more accurate breath-testing device had been used.

The extent of false positives leading to wrongful arrest is better documented. Of the 39,393 positive tests that caused the driver to be taken to the police station for a blood urine test in 1970, 7,409 resulted in a negative test—a rate of error of just under 20 per cent.

This relatively low level of inaccuracy is probably because of the instructions given to the police, which have been designed to keep the false positive rate as low as possible to avoid a public outcry over wrongful arrest. The drawback is that this has almost certainly resulted in a much higher proportion of drunken drivers being freed without being made to undergo a blood test.

The problem of the breathalyzer's inaccuracy is the serious one of the apparently declining benefits in reducing Britain's road accident rate and reports that the British Government is now considering reducing the legal limit to 50mg, the level used in Sweden.

Dr William Haden, head of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, summed up the views of many road safety experts here when he said that what was now needed was an independent study simulating conditions under which the British police actually use the breathalyzer.

One safety official was less polite. "A lot of this information has been available for a long time. Why I wonder, has nothing been done?"

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Environment, yesterday defended the Government's road safety record against attack by Mr Ralph Nader, the American expert on car safety.

"To suggest that the Government is complacent or in league with cynical manufacturers to suppress measures necessary for safety is so ludicrous as to be unbelievable," he said at Bad-Safety record stood comparison with any country.

needed to cover transitional losses. Mr Douglas summed up his view of future prospects by saying: "If we accept that assessments were made and ships sold on the basis of productivity levels two years ago, and looking forward to 100 per cent improvement in productivity, we would not be basing our future on shifting sand."

Looking at the more immediate prospects facing the company, he said he could see four alternatives: given financial help it could carry on, without help it could be closed down right away, or to a phased programme, or a receiver could be appointed with the task of salvaging as much as possible.

Art for regions scheme

By our own Reporter

Much greater regionalisation of museum facilities with a more even spread of art treasures across the country and national regional museums is suggested in a Bow Group pamphlet published today.

The study, "Dusty Heritage," by Donald Adamson, a lecturer at Goldsmith's College, London, calls for a national museum system administered by a national museum authority, with powers to coordinate the activities of both national and regional museums. It would replace the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries.

Mr Adamson wants £10 millions a year made available for a period of between five and 10 years for the rebuilding of regional museums, and says that regional museums and galleries should be allowed the use of many items at present in London.

He recommends a National Mercantile Museum in Liverpool and a National Ceramic Museum in Stoke-on-Trent, while a National Gallery of Wales should be created, followed by a Welsh National Gallery of Modern Art and a Welsh National Portrait Gallery.

Mr Adamson backs museum admission charges acquisitions and wants them more widely levied in regional museums and galleries—at the discretion of the local authority. He calls for full copyright privilege to be accorded the National Library of Wales—at the expense of Trinity College, Dublin, from where, he says, "it should sooner or later be withdrawn."

He also wants a National Museum of Photographic Art in London and a National Library of Wales—at the expense of Trinity College, Dublin, from where, he says, "it should sooner or later be withdrawn."

He also wants a National Museum of Photographic Art in London and a National Library of Wales—at the expense of Trinity College, Dublin, from where, he says, "it should sooner or later be withdrawn."

He also wants a National Museum of Photographic Art in London and a National Library of Wales—at the expense of Trinity College, Dublin, from where, he says, "it should sooner or later be withdrawn."

"Dusty Heritage," Bow Group, 240 High Holborn, London WC1E 7BP, inc postage

City hit by explosions leak peril

Continued from page one

traffic and naked lights were lifted, the Otterspool Promenade remained out of bounds until today. Shipping returned to normal, but the authorities said the ban on smoking on the open decks, including the Mersey ferries, would remain possibly for 48 hours.

The valves are at an isolated corner of the depot facing the foreshore. There is a 9ft wire mesh fence round the site, topped by strands of barbed wire, but there are signs that it has been scaled more than once. On the foreshore side of the fence is a wooded area heavily used, according to local residents, by courting couples. Children also were playing there last night.

STOP PRESS

C. cloudy; F. fair; B. rain; S. sunny; Sh. showers; Th. thunderstorm.

Lighting-up times

Birmingham ... 10.01 p.m. 4.14 a.m.
London ... 9.25 p.m. 4.12 a.m.
Nottingham ... 10.03 p.m. 4.09 a.m.

High-tide table

London Bridge ... 3.24 a.m. 6.19 p.m.
Dover ... 3.23 a.m. 6.17 p.m.
SUN RISES ... 4.43 a.m.
MOON SETS ... 9.18 p.m.
MOON RISES ... 12.32 a.m.
MOON SETS ... 10.32 a.m.
MOON: Last night June 10

London readings

4 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday:
7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday:
7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday:
7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday:
7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday:
7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. Wednesday:
7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday:
7 p.m. Thursday to